





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## PLOT TO KILL A KING.

PATERSON ANARCHIST ARRESTED AT BRA, ITALY.

Papers Found in His Possession Hint at Assassination of Victor Emmanuel—Senta Fe Vice President Predicts "Bumper" Corn Crop.

A dispatch from Milan says that an important arrest has been made at Bra, a small town in Piedmont, through which Victor Emmanuel often passes in his automobile on his way to his private estates. The prisoner is a young man, who is described as a barber. He arrived secretly from Paterson, N. J. The police, when they searched his quarters at Bra, discovered a number of documents showing that he was in close correspondence with anarchists in Paterson, whose agent he is believed to be. Among the papers—seized was one saying that the Queen mother, who went for her husband's murderer, would weep for her son's. The prisoner told the police that his name is "Ponetti." He declares himself to be a militant anarchist. It is understood that information of his journey to Bra was given to the Italian authorities by the police of Paterson.

### CORN RECORD IN DANGER.

Santa Fe Vice President Says the Crop Will Be Destroyed.

Paul Morton, first vice president of the Santa Fe road, predicts a "bumper crop" of corn for the West and the entire country this season. He estimates the total crop at 2,600,000,000 bushels and prophesies that the railroads of the West will have all they can do to take care of the increased traffic. Mr. Morton's estimate was made after a careful survey of the situation supplemented by personal inspection of Western States traversed by the lines of the Santa Fe and by comprehensive reports given him by agents of the company in nearly every corn-raising State in the Union. "I am convinced," said Mr. Morton, "that this country will have the largest corn yield in its history and that the high-water mark of 2,200,000,000 bushels will be exceeded by at least 300,000,000 bushels. There is very little danger now that any of the western crop will be destroyed. It must also be remembered that the acreage is much larger this year. In Kansas alone over 1,000,000 acres of unimproved wheat was plowed up in the spring and the land planted to corn."

### HUNDREDS DIE OF CHOLERA.

Disease Spreads in Manchuria and Great Mortality Follows.

Official dispatches received at St. Petersburg announce the serious spread of cholera in Manchuria, accompanied by great mortality. As an instance, it is cited that out of 643 cases at Inku 477 died. Up to July 4, at Kharbin, there had been 575 cases and 322 deaths up to July 10. At a score of other places affected cholera stations have been established, and the passengers on all trains are inspected by sanitary officers.

### League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

Club	W.	L.
Pittsburgh	43	35
Brooklyn	43	35
St. Louis	43	35
Chicago	40	38
Cincinnati	31	47
Boston	37	34

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

Club	W.	L.
Chicago	43	35
St. Louis	40	38
Philadelphia	38	40
Baltimore	32	46
Boston	30	38

### Bandits Hold Up Train.

Two men attempted to hold up a south-bound Rock Island passenger train between Saginaw and Newark, Texas. They placed a huge pile of telegraph poles across the track. The engine struck them and came to a stop. Two masked men attempted to climb up into the engine, but Engineer Knight and Fireman Mosier opened fire on them, driving them back.

### Miners' Convention Ends.

The miners' national convention at Indianapolis voted against calling a general strike, appropriated \$50,000 for men now out, 10 per cent assessment on miners' wages from July 10, and 25 per cent reduction in union officers' salaries; then adjourned.

### Bookmakers Allege Theft.

Five Washington Park bookmakers claim to have lost \$35,000, which they put in the Chicago Masonic Temple safety deposit vaults Friday night. The boxes are said to have been locked in the regular way, but the cash was found gone.

### Major Strong Disappears.

Putnam Bradley Strong, former army officer who eloped with Mary Yohs, disappeared from New York City. He had promised to marry her in two months, and is charged with getting \$10,000 by pawning her jewels.

### John W. Mackay Dead.

John W. Mackay, "bonanza" mining king, died at a London hospital after an illness of five days. Heart failure was the immediate cause of death.

### Storm Kills Thirteen.

Thirteen persons lost their lives by a tornado, which swept over Baltimore and vicinity, unroofing houses and causing other damage.

### Revolution in Rubber Trade.

A series of practical tests have demonstrated that a high grade of rubber is obtained from Beaumont oil when put through the refining process. This discovery is to be placed in practical operation.

### Killed in a Race Battle.

In a race battle at Chicago, Tenn., Superintendent C. W. Bradshaw of the Chicago Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and an unknown man were killed. An attempt made to assassinate David S. McMullen, the president of the company.

### Farmer Is Shot.

Jerome C. Lewis, a farmer near Law Firm, Mich., was fatally wounded by Charles F. Crossman of Kalamazoo. Crossman approached Lewis at his home and asked for employment. Being refused, he shot Lewis in the breast with a revolver, then beat him about the head with his weapon.

### Egyptian Sphinx Decaying.

D. G. Longworth of Cairo, now in England, says that the Egyptian sphinx is rapidly decaying. It will not now, he says, be able long to withstand the after effects of Egypt due to the irrigation of recent years.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## FATAL STORM IN LUZON.

Disastrous Typhoon Sweeps Southern End of the Island.

Manila advises tell of a destructive typhoon which swept southern Luzon on July 14 and 15. The United States embassy at Sienwater was lost off the island of Marinduque. Nineteen of the crew, including three Americans, were drowned. The three Gutierrez brothers, who are charged with the murder of an apprentice named Vienville, whom they buried alive while he was soundly asleep, were captured. Vienville was a member of the party commanded by Lieutenant Commander J. C. Gillmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, captured by the Filipinos in April, 1899. The prisoners have arrived at Balera, Principe province, after having evaded the military authorities for two years. The municipal health board of Manila has decided to move 40,000 natives from the slums to suburban camps in an effort to check the spread of cholera. The object is to clean and disintegrate the disease centers. The camps will be surrounded by a high wall, and the municipality rears the ground, builds the camps and feeds the indigent persons.

## DOG BITES CONGRESSMAN.

Wachter of Baltimore and His Daughter in Battle with Brute.

Congressman Frank C. Wachter of Baltimore was badly bitten in both hands while endeavoring to defend his little daughter Hattie from the attacks of a large St. Bernard dog. The child also was bitten. The encounter occurred in the yard of Mr. Wachter's home. Hattie was playing with the animal when suddenly the dog uttered a fierce growl and sprang upon the child, fastening its teeth on her arm. Mr. Wachter, who was in the house, heard his daughter's screams and rushed into the yard. He seized the animal by the collar and tried to drag it from her. The dog turned upon him and a desperate struggle followed. Mr. Wachter succeeded in pulling the animal away from his daughter. The girl ran into the house and Mr. Wachter was compelled to defend himself. He succeeded in throwing the beast from him and made a dash for the door to the house, shutting out the brute.

## TWO MEN DIE IN OLD WELL.

Rescuer Perishes Beside Body of First Victim at Heleop, Ohio.

Two men were suffocated by fire damp in the bottom of an old well on a farm at Heleop, Ohio. Jacob Schmitt, a German, charged with a charge of nitro glycerin in the well and then went down to clear away the debris. He was overcome and George Greathouse went down to his rescue. Greathouse also was overcome, and his brother Solomon descended to assist him. He succeeded in getting George to the surface, but he was overcome and died in the well beside the body of the first victim.

## SHOES FOR ALL THE WORLD.

Lynn, Mass., Board of Trade Starts Invasion of Foreign Markets.

One of the most remarkable campaigns in commercial history has been begun by the Board of Trade of Lynn, Mass. The board has opened correspondence with all United States consuls and consular agents, and is securing from them detailed reports of the condition of the shoe market and the chances for Yankee shoes in their respective localities. Hundreds of answers have been received and the manufacturers are preparing to invade every corner of the earth where shoes are sold.

## Memorial to Mother of Lincoln.

The new monument recently completed over the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln at Lincoln, City, Ind., will be formally dedicated on Oct. 5. The monument is peculiarly appropriate, being constructed from stone taken from the grave of President Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., when a new tomb was constructed.

## American Partner of King.

It is believed in Paris that King Leopold of Belgium and T. F. Walsh of Colorado are about to make important investments of capital in Persia. The King recently made a flying trip to Paris for a conference with Mr. Walsh, who is his partner in various large enterprises.

## Lumber Combine Is Formed.

A \$3,000,000 box and lumber combine has been formed, with box shops and lumber yards scattered through the New England States. It is to be known as the Colonial Box and Lumber Company and will have its headquarters in New York.

## Woman Shot Dead While Rowing.

While rowing on the Ohio river with several friends, a few miles below Caseyville, Ky., Mrs. Samuel Sturgis, the wife of Captain Sturgis, a well-known mine operator of Union City, was shot and killed by an unknown person who fired from the bank of the river.

## Found on Horns of Texas Steer.

Near Fort, T. A. Creek Indian boy, Chas. Mason, Ohio, found dead, securely fixed on the horns of a wild Texas steer. When found the steer was trying to dislodge the boy by rubbing against the banks of a small ravine.

## Freight Handlers Abandon Struggle.

The strike of the freight handlers has come to an end at Chicago. At a mass meeting the men voted to go back to the freight yards in a body, ask for reinstatement and on receiving it, try to make such terms as they can with the officials.

## Kills Wife with a Club.

James Conover, aged 60, a wealthy farmer near Mass. Ohio, murdered his wife by pounding her head with a club. Conover was confined in an asylum for the insane for some time, but was released three months ago.

## Thirty Persons Drowned.

Thirty persons were drowned by the sinking of a small passenger steamer on the Lake river, near Prohor-Schenskaya, Russia. The disaster was caused by overcrowding.

## President Commends Gen. Smith.

The President commended Gen. Jacob H. Smith and rebuffed him from active life, approving of court-martial which investigated his "kill or burn" order.

## Kills Son and Attempts Suicide.

J. M. Snyder of New Orleans, a showman at a street fair in Kansas City, killed his 5-year-old son by cutting his

## DEAF MUTE DIES OF BURNS.

Caught in a Rear Room and Found When His Clothing Was Ablaze.

Robert Hayes, a crippled deaf mute, who in an effort to save the lives and property of others in a fire at 2345 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, was severely burned, died at the Mercy hospital. He was so badly burned about the face and body that the hospital physicians had little hope of saving his life when he was taken to the hospital. Hayes was caught in a rear room on the third floor of the building, and with his clothing ablaze, was rescued by two policemen. The policemen smothered the flames with blankets, but the deaf mute's body was burned in many places. It was due to the bravery of Hayes that Edward Dillon and the members of his family are alive. Dillon is a horsebreeder and owns the building in which the fire started. He occupied apartments with his family on the top floor. Hayes assisted in the rescue of the family, and after all had been taken to the street he went back with Dillon to assist in the removal of some of his property.

## CALLER BACK FROM THE GRAVE.

Boy Resuscitated After Being Under Water Thirty Minutes.

Superintendent Kibball, of the life-saving service at Washington, received a report from Captain Ludlum, of the Herford Inlet, Life-Saving Service at Anglessea, N. J., of the remarkable resuscitation of Stanley S. Holmes, a 5-year-old boy, after he had been under water twenty-five minutes. Captain Ludlum reported that during a squall in the harbor William B. Holmes and his child were overturned in the water and the little son sank, remaining under water not less than twenty-five minutes before the life-saving crew of the Herford station were able to secure the apparently dead boy. Within four hours after the body was removed from the water the child regained consciousness.

## FRED AFTER THIRD ARREST.

George Gould, Alleged Bank Wrecker, Released by Writ of Habeas Corpus.

At Waton, N. J., Somerset county, granted a writ of habeas corpus releasing from custody George Gould, who was bound over to the District Court of Butte County on the charge of being an accessory to the wrecking of the Bellwood State Bank. Gould has been three times arrested on the same charge. Twice he has secured his release through habeas corpus proceedings and was once discharged on preliminary examination.

## SHOOT SISTER OF CHARITY.

An Insane Man Attempts Murder in Foundling Asylum.

Heavy P. King, 30 years old, entered the office of the New York foundling asylum and shot two sisters of charity. He then ran into the grounds of the institution and shot himself in the left breast, making only a flesh wound. King, who has been a frequent visitor to the foundling asylum, is believed to be demented.

## Colony of Religious Cannibals.

Havarian authorities have discovered a colony of more than a hundred Voodoos in the forests near Demajaybo, a village in Santiago province and on the extreme eastern end of Cuba. The discovery has caused considerable uneasiness in that locality, owing to the great barbarities practiced by the sect in the name of religion.

## Injured in Irish Riots.

A report has reached Belfast, Ireland, that a score of policemen and district inspectors were injured while attempting to quell a riot at Newry, counties of Down and Armagh. A number of the orange and nationalist combatants also were injured.

## Storm Destroys Three Towns.

Two towns in North Dakota and one in Minnesota were reported wiped out by cyclone, with possible loss of scores of lives. Much valuable property is known to have been destroyed, country districts suffering severely.

## Another Mississippi Lynching.

William Odey, a negro, was tied to a tree and burned at Clayton, Miss. Odey attacked a young woman named Virginia Tucker. The negro was saturated with oil and a match applied to the fagots piled around him.

## Proposes War on Trusts.

The czar of Russia has invited foreign powers to a conference on trusts and price combination to be conducted on the basis of The Hague peace meeting; the United States' invitation to participate is still uncertain.

## U. S. Court to Settle Merger.

Both litigants in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northwestern Securities Company et al., being the so-called anti-merger suit, have agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit court.

## Streeter Jury Disagrees.

Jury in case of "Capt." Streeter and his allies, on trial for the murder of Watchman Kirk in Chicago, failed to agree except in the case of William Force, who turned State's evidence, and he was acquitted.

## Wife Murderer Is Lynched.

Josh Anderson was hanged by a mob at Owensboro, Ky. Last Thursday night he went to the home of his wife, three miles from town, carrying her out, and shot her three times, instantly killing her.

## United States Not Invited.

The United States received no invitation to participate in Russia's proposed international conference on trusts, and probably would decline to participate even had one been received.

## Fortune Tellers Are Barred.

The police officials have ordered all fortune tellers and clairvoyants engaged in their business in Cleveland either to quit their calling or leave the city.

## Philadelphia Foundry Burns.

Fire destroyed the four-story brick foundry building owned by Josiah Thompson & Co. in Philadelphia, Pa. Loss \$100,000, partly insured.

## MAINE IS FAST SHIP.

Breaks All Records in Unofficial Test at Night.

Plunging through a moonlit sea on a straight course out to sea, the new United States battleship Maine made world record-breaking speed for battleships by registering 10.65 knots per hour in a half-hour sprint. Over the regular trial course off the Delaware cape it maintained a speed of 18.29 knots per hour, which is 2.0 of a mile above the contract speed. That it will exceed this on the official trial is conceded by all experts aboard. Never before had a moonlight night been chosen for a trial run. The course chosen was an easy by south one, straight out to sea. The Maine's propellers began revolving at 7:20 o'clock. Gradually they increased, pushing the mammoth battleship faster every moment. At 8 o'clock the first observation was taken. The record run of eleven miles at a speed of 17.36 knots an hour. With the passing of another half hour it had increased the speed to 19.5 knots an hour. This moonlight record-breaking run took the Maine to the edge of the gulf stream, about forty odd miles out.

## PITCHER SHOT BY UMPIRE.

Two Bullets Lodged in His Back While Refused the Hit Offer.

At Cannelton, Ind., during a ball game Arthur Derrett, umpire, shot and mortally wounded William Whalen, the pitcher. Both men live at Owensboro. The game was played between the Owensboro and Cannelton teams. In the last inning Whalen was at the bat and took exception to a ruling made by Derrett. After several words had passed the quarrel ceased. Whalen hit a fly and started to first base when, it is alleged, Derrett pulled his pistol and shot him twice in the back. The wounded man fell and the crowd gathered about Derrett and the town marshal swore in several deputies and soon Derrett was locked up in the Cannelton jail. He is about 26 years old. There is a strong feeling against Derrett.

## MILLION BID FOR A PATENT.

Owner of Bookwalter Steel Process Refused the Offer.

John W. Bookwalter of Springfield, Ill., was offered \$1,000,000 spot cash for the Bookwalter steel process. The offer came from President Schuyler of the new American Steel Casting Company. Mr. Bookwalter declined to sell. By the Bookwalter process, instead of the side of the converter instead of at the bottom. The result is that less power is required, while greater purity of steel is obtained. The process is covered by twenty or more patents. A company with \$5,000,000 stock to make steel by the Bookwalter process has just been organized in Pennsylvania. It will be located at Philadelphia, adjacent to the Gramps shipyards, and will be known as the Brylson Steel Casting Company.

## HAS A REMARRING MANIA.

Young Woman Weds Her Husband Several Times.

Myrtle Morris Wade, 22 years old, left her husband, Benjamin C. Wade, in Hamilton, Ohio, and returned to her parents' home. Her marital experiences are unique. She eloped with Wade to Kentucky when 17 years old. In five years she married Wade three times, secured two divorces from him and left him four times. She says now that she never would rejoin her husband. Neither will she ask another divorce. She accuses him of cruelty.

## Murdered in a Freight Car.

The charred body of James Devlin, with the skull crushed, was found in a car in the yards of the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Steelton, Pa. The car in which the body was found was on the first of the tracks. Corner Krause is the man who was charged with the murder of Devlin and the car set on fire to hide the crime.

## Blown Up by Dynamite.

John Smith was killed instantly and Roger Harvey, Sr., seriously and John Yells slightly injured by an explosion of dynamite in No. 34 mine of the Berwind-White Coal Company at Winchester, Pa. Savath was preparing a stick for use when it exploded, together with sixteen sticks which were lying near.

## Girl Blown from Train.

Miss Marie Karon of Omaha was blown from a train running forty miles an hour and was uninjured. She was on an excursion train from Omaha to Nebraska, to Omaha. While she attempted to pass from one car to another, the strong wind lifted her twenty feet in the air and dropped her in a cornfield.

## Gets \$100,000 from Carnegie.

The officers of Clark University at Worcester, Mass., have just received from Andrew Carnegie a cablegram giving \$100,000 toward the \$250,000 needed to secure a bequest of \$200,000 by the late John G. Carnegie's gift is in honor of Senator George F. Hoar.

## Drowned by Squall on Lake.

The yacht Arad, north was capsized far out in Lake Michigan by the sudden squall at Chicago, and two persons were drowned. Three others were rescued after a heart-breaking pull against wind and sea.

## National Strike Averted.

The danger of a national miners' strike was ended by President John Mitchell's speech at the Indianapolis convention; plan of \$1 weekly assessments and \$50,000 relief fund was urged instead of walkout.

## Noted Roman Catholic Dead.

Very Rev. William Chokla, vicar general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Nebraska, died at St. Joseph's hospital, Omaha. Father Chokla had been in the diocese for seventeen years.

## Drowned While Boating.

Twelve girls and two Harvard students were drowned by capsizing of whaleboat in Isles of Shoals, off New Hampshire; squall upset the boat and students were drowned trying to save girls.

## Quintrell Man Strangled.

Joseph Callaway, aged 62 years, a member of Quintrell's band during the Civil War, was fatally strangled at Lexington, Mo., by "Doc" Johnson.

## Miners Killed by Explosion.

Between thirty-five and fifty miners were killed by explosion in Daily-West silver mine near Park City, Utah.

# RAIN DELUGES WEST

Death and Havoc Caused by the Violent Storms.

FARMERS FACE RUIN.

Floods in Iowa Threaten to Inundate Vast Farming Tracts.

## Mississippi Over Danger Point and Rising Fast—Many People Killed by Lightning—Crops Throughout Illinois Are Badly Beaten Down—Wisconsin, Indiana, Nebraska and Colorado in Path of Tempest.

Severe storms, deadly with lightning bolts and ruinous with torrential rains, have wrought millions of dollars of damage through the Western States. Five persons are known to have been killed by lightning in Illinois and Iowa alone, while many of the outlying districts are entirely cut off from communication and the results of the storm in them cannot be fully told.

Heavy storms, with extraordinary damage by cloudbursts, wind and lightning, were reported Friday from western and southern Illinois, central Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado. In the rivers the water has risen rapidly, and much further damage may be done by floods. Washouts, the demolition of buildings and the destruction of crops are among the forms of havoc wrought by the storms. At all points from which reports have been received the downpour of rain was excessive, and at some it amounted to a cloudburst.

In Iowa especially the rains which fell have led to flood conditions which it is feared will cause more damage on the upper Mississippi than has been known in several decades. The floods of last week had brought the Mississippi and its tributaries to their danger point and many thousands of acres were not yet free from water when Friday's storm occurring has rendered the danger still greater and indeed has made it certain that incalculable loss must result.

## ILLINOIS FLOODS.

In Illinois, Joliet, which also suffered from floods recently, is again rendered a heavy sufferer by the rise of the Des Moines river, while from all through the State reports are received showing the destruction which has been done to the crops by the hail and the rain, causing serious losses among the farmers. The crops, many of them just ripe for cutting, are bent down to the earth, and where the grain has been stacked the rain has beaten in it and is rotting the stacks.

In Indiana and Wisconsin the storm also made its appearance, but with less force than in Iowa. The previous conditions were not so bad, and it is hoped that the rise in the creeks and rivers will pass by without causing very great losses. One death by lightning, however, is reported in Indiana.

Nebraska and Colorado did not escape the deluge of rain which prevailed Friday. From two to five inches is reported in many towns in these two States, and perhaps the only welcome result of the rain is the fact that the crops, which for a time threatened to be ruined by the drought, are relieved.

While the West was thus suffering from storms, intolerable weather conditions elsewhere were caused by the extreme heat. Several prostrations were reported in Maryland and Ohio.

## Loss May Be Millions.

Heavy rains central Iowa are sending a flood down upon prosperous Missouri farmers which will ruin many of them and cause losses aggregating, at a conservative estimate, \$2,500,000. Dispatches from Keokuk state that there seems to be no hope for the country between the Mississippi river and its Missouri tributaries, the Des Moines and Hannibal, 300 square miles, mostly corn laid by, with some thousands of acres of wheat in the shock. The water had touched the danger line the first of the week and had begun to recede when heavy floods started again in the Des Moines, Skunk and Iowa rivers.

With a heavy rain in the Des Moines valley, the river began to rise three inches an hour at its mouth Friday, continuing until that factor of safety was wiped out. The corn crop is all made and wheat is in the shock, entailing a total loss of the year's crops. Crops were never better and the yield promised to be immense. Grain men say the above estimate of value is too low and put the figures of the loss from the overflow at nearer \$4,000,000 between Keokuk and Hannibal. It is believed the Illinois levees will hold and the damage is likely to be only \$20,000 to \$30,000 between Keokuk and Quincy.

Lowland farmers, river men and the weather bureau observer alike predict the greatest damage ever known from floods on the upper Mississippi.

Reports showed half the country for a distance of 100 miles between Leavenworth and Hannibal already under water, long before the crest of the flood arrived. Points up the Des Moines river reported water flowing through the towns.

Near Des Moines upward of two inches of rain fell in many localities, and near Edgemoor, Mo., a cloudburst, nearly five inches being reported. The Des Moines river is rising rapidly.

Near Millstadt, Ill., Clair County, Ill., Fred Weickbrod, 39 years old, and a son and daughter of Jacob P. Muskopf, aged 14 and 15 years respectively, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The same stroke killed two horses hitched to a wagon in which they were riding.

A severe electrical storm passed through the eastern part of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, doing great damage to growing crops. Harvey Reeser's grain was struck by lightning and 800 bushels of new wheat burned. Oats and corn were beaten into the ground by the downpour of rain.

## Cloudburst in West.

Reports from Omaha state that the cloudburst at Plattsmouth, Neb., proved more serious than at first reported. A river of water four feet deep washed down the main street of the town, taking with it everything movable. Half a dozen frame buildings collapsed, the electric light plant was rendered useless, and the city collar in the place was filled. Several stocks of merchandise were seriously damaged. The total damage is now estimated at \$200,000.

## At Lincoln, Neb., the rainfall of nearly three inches caused another flood in the bottom lands in the west part of the city.

## GALE ROCKS CHICAGO.

Terrifying Wind, Rain and Electrical Storm Sweeps the City.

Almost rivaling in its fierceness the gale which followed the Galveston hurricane and accompanied by a downpour of rain such as the city has not witnessed in years and an incessant play of lightning over the city, a terrific storm, a storm swept down upon Chicago from out of the southwest Thursday night at 8:15 o'clock that carried with it injury to persons and damage to property.

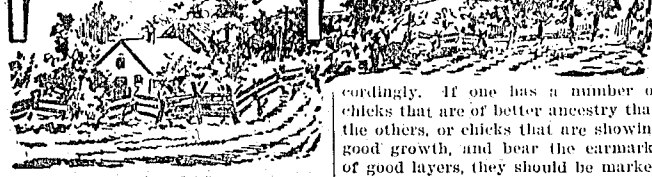
For one minute, according to the weather forecasters, the wind shot at the velocity of ninety miles an hour. In ten minutes, according to the records of the weather office, half an inch of rain fell and the fluctuations of the barometer were such as to startle even the weather men.

The storm came after a day of the most fresh kind of weather, in which the thermometer reached 89 along toward 1 p. m. and in two hours following dropped nearly 18 degrees. During the afternoon and early evening the showers showed all manner of oddities. Raining heavily all over the city, at Rogers Park it was dry, while in Evanston it rained and up at Highland Park it was rainless. Then came the heavy thunder showers that started in shortly after 7 p. m.

So quick did the gale come up out of the midnight raining storm that it nearly blew the lookouts and officers off the bridges of the City of Chicago and the Christopher Columbus. The passengers were



# FARMS AND FARMERS

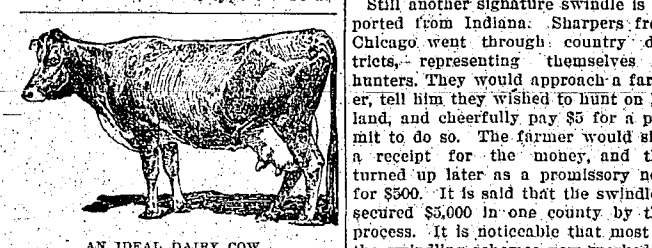


**Treatment of Corn Smut.**  
The illustration shows the effect of the corn smut on the growing ears, and it is evident that the disease needs attention each season if the corn fields of following years are to be free from this troublesome difficulty. Probably the only way of getting rid of the trouble entirely is to gather the smut pustules before they break and scatter the spores. This work should be done as soon as the trouble is noticed, going over the field two or three times during the summer and gathering the pustules carefully, then burning them. In this manner the disease will be gradually stamped out. It must be remembered, however, that if the spores are scattered over the field the crop of smut next year will be correspondingly greater. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture has not been fruitful of results.



**CORN AFFECTED WITH SMUT.**  
Smut largely because the plants could not be sprayed at the proper time without danger to the pollen fertilization of the plant. Go through the corn field early and follow the plan suggested during the season, getting neighboring corn growers to do the same thing, and it will be comparatively easy to stamp out the disease in a section.—Indianapolis News.

**Typical Dairy Cow.**  
An Agricultural Department bulletin shows an illustration of a dairy cow, whose general features, it is claimed, are almost perfect. She has a medium sized head and neck and a well defined shoulder and neck vein. The body or barrel is medium to long, but with a great depth through the digestive region and with a long, well developed hind quarter and a nicely shaped udder. She is short legged, close to the ground, angular and free from flabbiness. Her body shows symmetry, quality, correlation of parts and therefore stamina and great digestive capacity, and she exhibits every indication of the power to give a large quantity of milk. It is rare that any person purchasing a cow having such apparent constitution and conformation, and yet being a rangy, open jointed animal, will be disappointed in her as a money maker. There are exceptions to all rules, however, and no type can be described that will meet every contingency and pass every swiftness line unchallenged.



AN IDEAL DAIRY COW.

**Feeding Bran.**  
With me stock always thrives when bran is fed in conjunction with grain. I had a young mare that got out of condition during summer, and I tried to fatten her on corn. I gave her corn three times a day. She did not do well at all. I cut the corn down to six ears, with a quart of bran, three times a day, and I saw improvement at once. I drove her to buggy right along, and in three months she was fat and in splendid condition. I am careful never to use stale feed. That is what does the mischief. Young stock do better on a mixed feeding in which bran plays a one-third part. I have known a great many extravagant feeders who are careless about watering stock.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

**Cover Crops in Orchards.**  
Instead of the usual cover crops in orchards some farmers prefer to have the land cultivated in summer, thus killing weeds and permitting moisture and air to protect the roots of trees. Late in the summer, about August or after danger of drought is over, clover is seeded and left until spring, the cover crop is cut and plowed under. If the land is left in soil as a cover crop it is claimed that the demands of the grass crop for moisture and plant food in summer injures the trees.

**Rust in Wheat.**  
Rust in wheat may be prevented by destroying the spores in the seed. One plan is to soak the seed in a solution made by dissolving a pound of sulphate of copper in ten gallons of hot water, allowing the seed to remain in the solution twenty-four hours, then drying the seed with fine sand plaster and sowing or drilling as soon as dry. Wheat that showed indications of rust last year should be avoided, however, and new seed procured. It should also be planted on a different field from that on which wheat was grown last year.

**Watch Growing Chickens.**  
If one is in the poultry business in earnest, with a view to making a profit from it, due attention must be paid to the growing chicks; not only to keep them in the best possible condition, but to know which are the most promising for future work, and to treat them accordingly.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

**Two Boys Saved by Young Companion.**  
Paint Deposits to Be Developed—Anti-Trusts Capture Alleged Counterfeiters—Not Murdered, but to Be Married.

Wiman, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Draper, of North Branch, is certainly a hero worthy the name. The other afternoon, while in swimming with several boys about his own age, two of his companions not able to swim got beyond their depth in the swift current. One of the unfortunate had gone down twice and the other had not risen to the surface of the water, when the plucky boy plunged into the treacherous stream and in an exhibition of endurance and energy brought one of the drowning boys to shore and then struck out for the other, who landed both safely, though just in the nick of time, as the little fellows were much exhausted.

**Will Develop Paint Deposits.**  
A few weeks ago the Sunrise Mineral Paint Co. of Detroit filed its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The company has a capital stock of \$250,000, and it is now understood that it proposes to engage in the business of mining paint in Ingham County. The company is authorized by its articles of incorporation to buy mineral lands, and as there are outcroppings of paint beds in the southwestern part of the county it is presumed that they will be developed by the new concern. Options on considerable land in the vicinity, it is claimed, have been secured.

**Elopement, Not a Murder.**  
Corra Waters, the young lady who left her home in Morley, June 23 for Kalamazoo and who had not since been heard from by her parents, has been found in hiding in Kalamazoo with her sweetheart, Ray Bell, at the home of the young man's uncle, Mr. J. H. Waters, June 28, a few hours ahead of Miss Waters. As they had had trouble and he had threatened her it was feared he might have taken revenge on the girl in some manner. They are making preparations to be married as soon as the clouds roll by. Relatives of the girl will try to prevent the wedding.

**Find Counterfeiting Gang.**  
For several years counterfeit silver dollars have been circulating in Alcona County. Archie Campbell of Harrisville was arrested recently and he confessed to the authorities, implicating James Beebe and Thomas Baker. The arrest and confession of Campbell means much to the State authorities, as it is well known that a gang of professional counterfeiters has been operating successfully in the State for years. The operations have been carried on in a deserted blacksmith shop near the edge of the woods.

**Mystery in Iron Belt Murder.**  
A shooting affray which occurred at Iron Belt is mystifying the authorities. One Finlander was killed and another fatally wounded. Residents of the town, however, report that the Finlander found the two men lying near the station. Each had received several bullet wounds from a revolver found near by.

**Within Our Borders.**  
Greenville is to have a cheese factory. Goberville and Kendall will both have new pickle factories this year. Six drunks in one day is a good recommendation for local option at Charlotte. D. F. E. Abbott has been appointed a pension examining surgeon at Standish. The hard rains have washed the color from black raspberries, they are fairly red.

**The Postoffice at Langston and Weston** have been commissioned money order offices. Joseph Musser has been appointed postmaster at Crofton, vice J. E. Arnold, resigned. Edward Johnson has been appointed a substitute clerk in the postoffice at Charlotte. The village of Clio has just bonded itself for \$300 to purchase uniforms for the local brass band.

**The Saints of God** will hold their annual camp meeting at Grand Junction camp grounds Aug. 1 to 10. Eaton County farmers are offering as high as \$25 a bushel for farm help during the busy season.

**The receipts of the postoffice at Grand Rapids** for June were \$24,081, an increase of \$3,502 over last year. A rural free delivery route will be established at Leoniels Sept. 1, to supply 126 houses. Carrier, J. D. West.

**A new county house** has just been completed for Muskegon County at a cost of \$55,000, which includes the furnishings. The shingle mill recently destroyed by fire at East Jordan is being replaced by a modern mill of 100,000 per day capacity. S. E. Tucker, a large grower and handler of fruit at Saranac, says this year's crop will beat all previous records and that especially in peaches the quality will be extra.

**The heavy rains**, followed by the hot weather, played havoc with the celery fields of Kalamazoo County, and the loss to the growers will be away up in the thousands. One Ann Arbor man will have to "saw wood" with a vengeance as a result of the flood there on Monday. His wood pile containing 200 cords of good second growth oak was swept away.

**At a meeting of the Howard City Fair Association** it was decided to have a fair this year with Pauline Clarke, aged 17, and expired in his sweethearts arms. Henry Bowles, the 16-year-old son of G. W. Bowles, while bathing in First lake, near Quincy, with a companion, lost his life by drowning. Their boat drifted from them and in trying to reach it young Bowles was seized with cramps and sank to the bottom.

**George Glover of St. Louis** was found hanging in his bedroom with a rope made out of a sheet from his bed. The body was cold in death. From all appearances he had hanged himself soon after retiring. He had been an invalid for the last six months. Will Applegreen, the 12-year-old son of John A. Applegreen, while at play at the Buckley & Douglas house, at Leoniels, was drowned. John Scheid, in charge of the Manistee and Northwestern Railroad freight house, saw the boy fall into the water and plunged in after him, but being unable to swim, sank to the bottom. It was nearly ten minutes before he was rescued.

**Bellevue is to have another tank.** Mosquitoes have gotten a good start at holding, and an epidemic is feared by the physicians of the city.

**A cherry tree on a farm near Paw Paw** yielded seventeen crates of fruit, which sold for \$15.

**M. L. Parshall of Havana Mills** is dying from the effects of a kick in the stomach by a broncho.

**Warren will have a creamery**, which will be run by the farmers of the vicinity on the co-operative plan.

**A house belonging to and occupied by John Case, at Flat Rock**, was struck by lightning and badly wrecked.

**J. W. Cleft of Bay City** has been appointed an assistant examiner in the patent office at a salary of \$1,200.

**Edward Walker** has been nominated for the lower branch of the Legislature by the Republicans of the First (Genesee) district.

**By some lively hustling of the town of Sidnaw**, in Houghton County, has secured a planing, shingle and lumber mill, which will cost \$20,000.

**A company of Cadillac men** has been formed to build and operate a plant at Boyne Falls for the manufacture of barrel staves and headings.

**By being thrown from the buggy in which she was driving to church**, Mrs. Herbert Earl, residing just south of Galesburg, was very seriously injured.

**Berrien County farmers** are much hampered just now by inability to secure sufficient help to pick the berries, which are ripening in such immense quantities.

**Frank Van Horen**, who runs a road house west of Owosso, paid \$20 fine for threatening to shoot Perry Ockerman at a dance at Van Horen's place a few evenings ago.

**The Board of Supervisors of Houghton** will have a new poor and insane dispensary at the present one. The idea is to have it nearer the city, so that the cost of transportation will not be so heavy.

**Prof. Melville M. Bigelow**, a lecturer in the University of Michigan Law School and a well-known author, has been appointed dean of the Boston University Law School and will assume his new duties in September.

**There is a resident of Sparta, L. H. Boomer**, who asserts that his name has been on the court calendars of Kent County for every term during the past twelve years, and he has yet failed to pay a fine or get in jail.

**Albert Lindquist of Norway** has lost his eyesight in a peculiar manner. While whitewashing he put some carbolic acid in the line to kill the germs, and when some of the liquid splashed in his face he lost his eyesight.

**Sparta is not to be behind the rest of the State** in regard to the manufacture of food products. The Sparta Milling Co. has closed its extensive plant for thirty days for the purpose of installing new machinery that will put up grain products in pound packages.

**Levin Jacobson, a 5-year-old boy** at Menominee, was badly injured by a fall from a chimney which completely buried him, until his parents were able to extricate him from the debris. Two ribs and the right hip bone were broken and he was also badly cut about the face.

**Within the last few years** what is practically a new branch of the lumber industry has sprung into existence in the copper country. Getting out cedar for telegraph and telephone poles for the lumbermen, and a few jobbers who have been operating in the woods in that part of the upper peninsula have found the work remunerative enough to keep it up.

**Farmers around Utica** are almost discouraged over the conditions of their crops, caused by the heavy rains and floods on the lowlands. The potato crop is about four weeks late and in some places is almost a total failure. Farmers this year depended largely on their potato crop because the good results and high prices of last year induced them to put in many more acres than usual. Corn was never so backward at this time of the year.

**Several engineers and conductors** on freight trains on the Chicago and North Western roads were arrested at Menominee and the trains delayed, for blocking the crossings of the streets of that city for a longer time than the city ordinance allows. This practice had become a nuisance there during the past year, and at the last meeting of the city council it was decided to instruct the police to arrest any trainmen who disobeyed the law, even if they had to take them from their trains.

**A singular freak of the heavy rain** occurred at Seio. Chauncey Crutz has a well thirty feet deep, which ordinarily has about six feet of water in it, a windlass and bucket being used to draw the water. Early the other morning he went to the well to draw the bucket, but was surprised to find that it would not lower. Investigation showed that the well was full to the top, having risen twenty-four feet as a result of the storm. It was not surface water, either, as the well is higher than the land around it and the water could not run in around the curb.

**The postal authorities** are investigating a peculiar case which concerns a strange gift received by a well-known Menominee woman. The present came by mail and was included in a cigar box wrapped in paper. The woman, suspecting nothing out of the ordinary, opened the box and was shocked to see a coffin in it. The coffin was a small one, and the lid was hinged and darted out its tongue, while the lady ran screaming from the room. The chief of police was called and took charge of the box and its unwelcome occupant. The family and friends of the lady are unable to account for the strange occurrence. The coffin, which was about a foot and a half in length, was not poisonous.

**Two boys, Anthony Bulank, aged 16 years, and Adolph Bulank, 18 years old**, residents of Detroit, were drowned in Cass lake.

**The prospects for a good blueberry crop** in the upper peninsula this summer are not very bright. There were plenty of blossoms, but the heavy frost in June killed most of them.

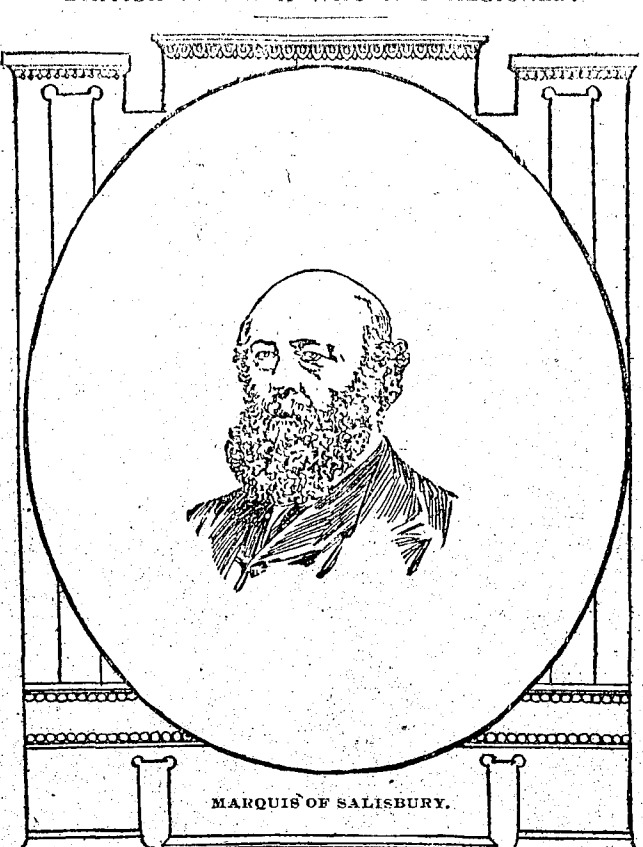
**Justice in Michigan** must have been taking a brace of late. The semi-annual reports of the prosecuting attorneys of the various counties show that the percentage of convictions the past six months has been unusually large.

**The men who are building the second track of the Michigan Central** underneath, near Marquette, the other day, a relic of pioneer railroading in Michigan, in the shape of one of the old strap rails used in the original construction of the road some three score years ago.

**It is announced again** that construction work on the Grand Rapids, Allegan and Kalamazoo electric railroad will begin at once. The road will be a trolley line, and all the power and the line will be delivered by the city of Grand Rapids.

**The road will run from Grand Rapids to Allegan**, and thence through Plainwell to Kalamazoo, with a branch line from Allegan to South Haven.

## BRITISH PREMIER WHO HAS RESIGNED.



**Salisbury Steps Out.**  
British Premier Tenders Resignation—Balfour His Successor.  
Lord Salisbury has resigned as premier of Great Britain and Black Eon, Arthur J. Balfour has been appointed to succeed him. Vague rumors of the premier's contemplated resignation have been rife ever since the death of the Marchioness of Salisbury. These began to take more definite shape a few months ago, the end of the war, or the consummation of the coronation being mentioned as the probable time of resignation.

**Mr. Balfour as premier** will remain as leader of the commons. Lord Salisbury will attend the coronation as prime minister, such being the King's wish.

**A representative of the Associated Press** learns that prior to the acceptance of his new office Mr. Balfour first had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain and then consulted with his other cabinet assistants. This is regarded as assurance that the future relative positions of Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain will be satisfactory to both. Mr. Chamberlain's friends say he was recognized as the successor of the premier, and it is Mr. Balfour's right as government leader in the House of Commons.

**As to Lord Salisbury's withdrawal**, the main reason is considered by practically all the best informed persons to have been simply a desire for a quiet life on the part of a man advanced in years, whose activities had been unusual, and whose scientific tastes predispose him to study and seclusion.

**That the retiring premier's health** has failed to some extent is undeniable; but this is not more than perhaps is to be expected in a man of his years, and the "close of the career" in South Africa and the close of the commanding general there is considered to be an appropriate time for his withdrawal.

**His retirement was practically arranged** at an audience of Lord Salisbury with the King a month ago, to be coincident with the coronation, but the King's illness interfered with these plans and compelled Lord Salisbury to wait till the ruler was sufficiently recovered to attend to state business.

**Though alert mentally**, the retiring premier's physical condition, especially since the death of his wife, has not been satisfactory. That less energy to affect his country, and since that time he has done little entertaining beyond purely official annual dinners and receptions. In a special aspect, however, Mr. Balfour's accession is not expected to make much difference, neither Mr. Balfour nor his sister, who acts as his hostess, being fond of society.

**Although Lord Salisbury's resignation** does not necessarily involve the reconstruction of the cabinet, it is believed there will be some changes. It is not considered unlikely that some of the ministers will be made peers in order to make room for new blood in the cabinet. It has been the idea that Mr. Balfour would be elevated to the peerage, leaving Mr. Chamberlain to lead the House of Commons, the notion being that this arrangement would be the best to conciliate the divergent interests of the cabinet, but it is understood that, at any rate for the present, Mr. Balfour will continue to lead in the Commons.

**It is learned that Lord Salisbury**, in resigning, expressed the desire that no new title or honors should be conferred on him.

**Sparks from the Wires.**  
A new oil well has been opened at Cherryvale, Kan.

**The University of Kansas** now has 1,977 graduates.

**The steamer Dolphin** brought \$1,000,000 in gold from the Klondike.

**William Riecke, aged 35 years**, while working on his farm near Ionia, Mich., was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

**Navy Constructor Richmond P. Hobson** delivered a lecture before the Chattanooga Assembly at Winfield, Kan. His subject was "The American Navy: Its Traditions and Victories."

**Prof. Friedrich Hirth**, who holds the chair of Chinese philology at the University of Munich, has accepted the offer of the Chinese chair at Columbia University, New York. He will begin his lectures next October.

**A fire that started in Uttinger's storehouse** on Burke street, Pittsburg, N. Y., caused by a high wind, spread to adjoining buildings and would certainly have swept away one-third of the business portion of the town had it not been for the timely arrival of several hundred soldiers from a nearby barracks, who worked hard as volunteer firemen. The total loss was \$195,000, insurance \$75,000.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR JULY 27.

EXPOSITION BY JOHN H. BAKER.

Worshipping the Golden Calf.

Exodus 32:1-6, 20-35. Memory verses, 30-32.

Golden Text.—Thou shalt have no other gods before me.—Ex. 20:3.

After the giving of the decalogue and a few other directions, Moses is located in the book of Exodus, occupying nearly three chapters, what is known as the "book of covenant"—brief code of laws adapted to the government of the people during the early period of their residence in Canaan. Many of the provisions would be equally applicable to the modern life, but others seem to refer to a settled residence. This is regarded, by those who trace a process of development in the Hebrew legal system, as the oldest of the codes. Following these chapters is given the narrative of another ascent of Moses into the mountain, accompanied by Aaron, Nadab and Abihu and seventy elders (chapter 24). The directions for the tabernacle, its furniture and its sacrifices occupy chapters 25-31. Moses' sojourn on the mountain was extended over a period of forty days, and while he was communing with God, also receiving communications on these solemn subjects the people were getting into mischief.

"The sin of Aaron in yielding to the demands of the people that he make them a golden calf is one that seems to imply a radical defect of character. It was the sin of an enlightened man, a man who, knowing as he did the ignorance and weakness of the people, which sufficiently explained their childish demand for a visible object of worship, it was his business to resist their request and to lead them into better views. In so doing he would have exposed himself to the anger of the people, but he chose to do this, for he would have shown his manhood and his fidelity to the trust reposed in him. He chose instead to fall in with the mood of the people, humor their whim, and thus earn popularity. The sin of the people was far less than his. They, many of them, were not so enlightened as he. The fundamental principles of religion to realize that Jehovah could not be worshipped through the image of a calf like the gods of Babylon and Egypt. But he knew the truth, and acted a lie.

**Moses' Anger.**  
Moses' entreaty for the erring people when he learned of their sin throws a fine light on his character (32:11-13) and goes far to atone for his mistakes and stand in a man so great. But it seems rather to have been Moses' deliberate expression of his conviction that the ten words themselves had already been broken by the people, while the law was still being given in Sinai. One may compare the oriental gesture of turning one's clothes in the presence of crime or disaster. Something has been broken, torn, ruined, and so some material object must be broken and shattered to express that fact.

Aaron's excuse is about as lame an apology as such a sinner can ever offer. The people brought the gold, and put it into the fire and there came out this calf. "It was enough to make the devil laugh. 'Out came this calf!' As if Aaron, the worst sinner of all, without whose skill and leadership the whole plan would have failed, had been merely a passive agent, unable to help himself; as if the gold that the Israelites had simply shaped it into an idol and insisted on being worshipped. That is the way Adam tumbled in the garden, and it is the way of mankind has been excusing itself ever since when brought face to face with its transgressions.

A terrible punishment befell the guilty people—furthermore, slaying by the Levites among the men of their tribes was ordered by Moses, and the bloodshed was not stopped until 3,000 had fallen. This sharp lesson was probably the only way to show the nation the gravity of its sin. After this Moses, apparently a stern and hard-hearted man, appeared before Jehovah with a pleading heart, tender appeal for the people whom he loved. "Yet now, if thou wilt, forgive their sin—and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written." One hour Moses is the severe and relentless judge, condemning thousands to death; the next he is the loving father of a multitude, pleading for their hearts before God, identifying his cause with their cause, asking that if they cannot be forgiven he may go with them to their doom. These two scenes, taken in contrast as a bit of character-drawing, are among the sublimest in literature.

**Next Lesson—"The Tabernacle."—Ex. 40:1-13.**

**Shattered Illusions.**  
The drowning man was struggling in the water and quick as thought the brave man dived overboard and grasped him just as he was going down the—no, gentle reader, not the third time, but by actual count the second.

They were roaming, the man and maid, out under the soft light of the moon, when Poesy goes hand in hand with Love. A moonbeam lingered one instant in her tresses, a luminous signal to her heart-pungent emotions.

"I love"—how sweetly the words tumbled on her unaccustomed lips.

"Oh, yes, I love devoted ones, but they always give me dyspepsia!"—Baltimore News.

**There Are Many Snails.**  
"He says his proudest boast is that he never forgets a kindness."

"That's right. He never does forget one that he does you, and he won't let you forget it, either."—Philadelphia Press.

**Has It Come to This?**  
Harold—Will you get my building blocks, mamma?

Boston Mamma—Which do you wish, Harold, your Greek or Sanscrit blocks?

**Passed Up the Chance.**  
Attorney—According to her last will your late wife seems to have made no provision for you, Mr. Enpeck.

Enpeck—Is that so?

Attorney—Yes; but she has left several thousand dollars to charity, and there is a chance for you to break the will.

Enpeck—Well, I'm not going to try. I couldn't break her will while she was alive, and I'm not the man to take any underground advantage, as it were.—Chicago News.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican Ticket.

#### STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Maitland, of Marquette.  
For Secretary of State—Fred M. Warner, of Farmington.  
For State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, of Grand Rapids.  
For Auditor General—Ferry F. Powers, of Cadillac.  
For Attorney General—Charles A. Blair, of Jackson.  
For Commissioner of State Land Office—Edwin A. Wilsey, of Paw Paw.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos A. Fall, of Albion.  
For Members State Board of Education—Patrick H. Keely, Detroit; L. L. Wright, Ironwood.  
For Congress 10th Dist.—George A. Lord, of Ionia.  
For State Senator, 38th Dist.—Alfred J. Doherty, of Clare.

Mr. Bryan foresees that our prosperity will not last long. This is the best boast prosperity has had.—Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.

The Democrats and Populists of Nebraska have fused once more. In due season the Republicans will blow out the fuse.—Journal, Boston.

Grover's harmony speech appears to have been intended to direct public attention to Grover, the tariff question and a number of obsolete words.—Tribune, Salt Lake City.

The Democrats declare that the tariff and the trusts are the chief political issues. If they desire any help in denouncing the trusts, the Republicans will always be prepared to provide it.—Star, Washington.

By her vote, Oregon says she wants no "haul down the flag" policy. She means also that she wants the tariff let alone, and wants the Republicans to "keep on letting it alone."—Yellow Jacket, Moravian Falls, North Carolina.

Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright estimates that the coal trust made a net profit out of the last strike of \$6,000,000. This was accomplished by advancing prices.—How can the present strikers hope to win against such a monopoly?

The Philadelphia "Ledger" says: "It suits the Democracy this year to assume that all trusts are Republican institutions," but ex-Senator James Smith, noted a solid fact when he said: "Let us get rid of our stock in trusts, before we attack them."—Journal, Jersey City.

A man with but half a thimble full of brains can see that there is a "nigger in the wood pile." In this Cuban reciprocity scheme. The Cubans never came to us begging for tariff concessions. It came from Americans who own sugar plantations on the islands. These are the "beggars" who seek to benefit at the expense of American sugar producers.—Yellow Jacket, Moravian Falls, N. C.

The state military authorities have decided to hold two public distributions of the Spanish war medals—one at the camp at Manistee, and the other at Detroit in September at the reunion of Spanish war veterans, when President Roosevelt will be present. Later they will be distributed at the local armories and by mail on application to state headquarters.

The Democratic papers which are calling Bryan the "wrecker of the Democracy," are outdoing their party any good. They are angering Bryan and most of his supporters, and these are in the majority among the Democrats of the region between the Mississippi and the Pacific. The Nebraska is still a powerful force in the Democracy, whether he ever gets another presidential nomination or not. The present intention of the men in charge of that party is to nominate somebody who was either hostile or lukewarm toward Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and if they do this the candidate will be assailed by the Nebraska. Even if the Democrats were harmonious the chances are that they would be beaten in 1904; but the attacks which the reorganizers are making on Bryan will add to the majority which would be otherwise cast against them.—Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.

If either the Western states or the fast passenger whaleback Christopher Columbus should undertake to destroy the new battleship Maine, the battleship would have to be caught in some quiet bay. The new Maine averaged more than 18 knots, or about 21 miles an hour in the trial over a measured course. For thirty minutes the big ship maintained a speed of 23 1/3 miles per hour. It will not be any more difficult to remember the new Maine than the old if throughout the new ship meets the promises of her extraordinary speed. She could not however overtake the Deutschland which has in one day run 601 knots, averaging 28 miles per hour.—Exchange.

President Roosevelt is very much in earnest in his anti-trust crusade. During his fourth of July oration at Pittsburgh the President said: "We may need, and in my belief will need new legislation, conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty and a resolute desire to face facts as they are. We will need, then, new legislation, but, while laws are important, it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked honest administration from the beginning of recorded history."—There is nothing hysterical in the President's position regarding gigantic combines of capital. He has a way of "going after things, and doing things" that is a sufficient guarantee that he will be thorough in the policy he has mapped out.

The Spanish friars in the Philippines will have to go. The Filipinos will never be thoroughly pacified until those orders leave the islands.—The United States is vitally interested in getting pacification at the earliest possible moment. Nobody in this country has any prejudice against these orders, or any other religious associations. The United States, however, is compelled to consider the Filipino's feelings in this case. The hostility to the friars was the chief cause of the two latest uprisings in the archipelago against Spain. The only way to overcome the native's repugnance to the friars is to send them out of the islands. Their days it is safe to predict, will not be long in the Philippines.—Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.

Gen. Smith has been retired, presumably with pay, for his "kill and burn" order in Samar. The effect of the reprimand is not financially costly to Gen. Smith, but the fact of public censure by the President stands against his name under circumstances that reflect an indelible stain on the record of an otherwise excellent officer, and must continue to be a source of bitterness to him as long as he lives. Secretary Root recalls the massacre of Balangiga as the cause of the order of Gen. Smith, and says that despite his order, and because of the self-restraint of his subordinates, there was "no such severity by American soldiers as General Sherman proposed toward the Sioux after the massacre at Fort Kearney." He adds that the Samar natives had been treated with kindness previous to the uprising. This apparently disposes of the charge that the cause of the Balangiga massacre was the virtual slavery imposed on the natives by the soldiers, against whom they finally turned.—Exchange.

### Cattle Raising in Michigan.

The cow boy may soon be as characteristic of Michigan as the log runner used to be. Cattle raising is becoming a great industry in this state, and those who are going into it are doing so on thousands of acres. The recent sale of 3000 acres of land in Ottawa county is an instance of the progress being made in converting waste, cut over and farming land into pasture for cattle. There are several large cattle farms in Wexford, Clare, Oshtemo and other northern counties, and in the Upper Peninsula hundreds of acres of land are being converted into pasture. The time may come when the country will look to Michigan instead of to Texas for its beef. We certainly have enough land for the purpose, and it is cheap, the climate is favorable, the grass is rich in quality and abundant, and the facilities for marketing the stock are as good as could be desired.

The cattle farms being established are in many instances being stocked with blooded cattle, and this should suggest that attention be given to dairy products as well as to beef. There is no reason why Michigan should not rank with Wisconsin as a producer of butter and cheese. The state is as favorably situated, the conditions are as favorable, and under skillful management the business should be as profitable.—Gr. Rapids Herald.

On all issues which the Democracy may present, the Republican party is prepared to make an aggressive fight. It is not ashamed of its record, either at home or in Cuba or in the Philippines.—Record, Troy, N. Y.

Sugar has triumphed in Washington to be the best of cane, and Cuban reciprocity for the time is dead. The battle was waged with consummate skill in Congress and the beet men may say without offense to their modesty and accept the congratulations they deserve. They early selected their strategic point and never were dislodged, never were weak and grew stronger as the battle waged, so as to float with undaunted boldness all the power of a great administration and to thwart the machinations of the most powerful leaders of the House and Senate.—Tear, Coffee and Sugar.

### It Dazzles The World.

No Discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Its severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health.—For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by L. Fournier, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottles free.

For a Republican Congress to strip off the farmer's little Protection while leaving untouched the vast trust Protection, is a movement in which the party cannot safely engage. "Justice" to Cuba cannot safely be separated from justice to the farmer. The proposed reciprocity is reasonable only under a general revision of the tariff. This fact should be kept clear in mind. The Reciprocity bill passed by the House, falls in the Senate, because of the provision which pricks the Sugar Trust. While apportioning the blame for the failure of "justice" to Cuba, this fact should not be forgotten.—Gazette, Elmira, N. Y.

### White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Harty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured. A trial proves its matchless worth for all Stomach, Kidney and Liver troubles. Only 25 cents. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist."

To such of our friends as wish to make a proposal of marriage and do not know exactly in what words to frame it, the present number of Will Carleton's Magazine, EVERYWHERE, will be "mighty interesting reading." A prize is being offered for the "best proposal, and several other prizes for such as may be of excellence, but fall below the very first grade. To people that could find words with which to propose several times, if such a process were necessary, (and it might be, one were repeatedly rejected), there is a good chance to make some money. It will pay you to send for this genial and interesting Magazine, which is only fifty cents a year, or five cents per single copy. It not only has the above mentioned attractions but teems with the very best original literature obtainable—among which are the poems of Will Carleton and Margaret E. Sangster. Write to Every Where Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### She Didn't Wear a Mask.

But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples, until she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished as well as Eruptions, Fever Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles and Felons, from her face. Infallible for cuts, corns, sores, boils, bruises, skin diseases and piles. 25c. at L. Fournier's.

### Petition for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, on Monday, the 21st day of July, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Christian Peterson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Anna P. Peterson, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to said Peterson, or some other suitable person, and that such other order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statute in such case made and provided.

Therupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said Christian Peterson, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

A Poor Millionaire. Lately starved in London, because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money-back if not satisfied. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

### Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

### Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrition is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purify the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Four Star Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

### State of State Tax Lands.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE. Lansing, June 16th 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following described tax homestead lands situate in Crawford County, having been examined and appraised under the provisions of Act 141, public acts of Michigan, 1901, will be offered to purchasers at this office on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

Lot No. 4.	Sec. 8, 26 N. 4 W.
NE 1/4 of SE 1/4	" 10, 26 N. 4 W.
Lot No. 1	" 17, 26 N. 4 W.
Lot No. 2	" 17, 26 N. 4 W.
SE 1/4 of NW 1/4	" 17, 26 N. 4 W.
SE 1/4 of SE 1/4	" 17, 26 N. 4 W.
SW 1/4	" 21, 26 N. 4 W.
E 1/2 of SE 1/4	" 22, 26 N. 4 W.
E 1/2 of NE 1/4	" 28, 26 N. 4 W.
NW 1/4 of NW 1/4	" 28, 26 N. 4 W.
SE 1/4 of NW 1/4	" 28, 26 N. 4 W.
N 1/2 of NE 1/4	" 29, 26 N. 4 W.
NW 1/4	" 29, 26 N. 4 W.
SE 1/4 of SW 1/4	" 29, 26 N. 4 W.

June 25-5w

## The Century MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World" Will make 1901

### "A Year of Humor."

Contributors to the Year of Humor. "Mark Twain," "K. P. Dunne," "Mr. Dooley," "Joel C. Harris," "Uncle Remus," "E. W. Townsend," "Chimney Raddow," "George Ade," "R. McEnery Stuart," "Whitcomb Riley," "P. L. Dunbar," "Gelett Burgess," "R. R. Stockton," "Eugene Jenks," "E. Parker Hepler," "Carolyn Wells," "H. S. Edwards," "C. Bailey Fernald," "C. Battell Loomis," "Oliver Herford," "Elliott Flower," "A. Bigelow Paine," "Beatrice Herford."

Reminiscences and Portraits of "Petroleum Nabby," "Josh Billings," "Mark Twain," "John G. Saxe," "Mrs. Partington," "Miles O'Reilly," "Hans Breitman," "Artemus Ward," "Orpheus C. Kerr," "Bill Nye," "F. R. Stockton," "D. G. Mitchell," "H. C. Munner," "Sam Slick," "Eugene Field," "R. Grant White," "John Phoenix," "Wendell Holmes," "M. Thomson," "Q. K. Philander," "Doesticks, P. B.," "Bret Harte."

### The West,

Illustrated by Remington.

Interesting papers on Social Life in New York. Personal Articles on

Fres. McKinley and Roosevelt.

A great year of the greatest American Magazines began in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once

The Century Company, Union Square, New York

### Notice of Attachment.

State of Michigan—The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.

Melvin A. Bates, Richard D. Conline, Thorgormer Arebjornson and Fred Narring, copartners under the firm name of Bates & Co., vs.

Henry Zieres, Defendant.

To whom it may concern:—

TAKEN NOTICE, that a writ of attachment was issued in said cause, from said Court, on June 9th, 1902, at the suit of said plaintiffs, and against said defendant, for the sum of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars and Eighty-seven cents; and that said writ was made returnable June 19th, 1902.

Dated July 9th, 1902. O. PALMER, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

GO TO  
**SALLING, HANSON & CO.**  
The leading Dealers in  
**Dry Goods,**  
—AND—  
**Furnishing Goods**  
**Shoes,**  
**FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,**  
**Hardware,**  
**Tinware, Glassware,**  
**Crockery,**  
**Hay, Grain, Feed**  
—AND—  
**Building Material.**

**Farmers, call,**  
and get prices before disposing  
of your products, and profit thereby  
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,  
the peer of all others.

**Salling, Hanson & Company,**  
—DEALERS IN—  
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

## Owing to the bad Backward Season

We are overloaded in some Lines of Goods, and we have decided to unload by making prices that will surely sell them very quick.

We never resort to the old fake of marking goods up before marking them down, therefore when we say a reduction in prices, it means a great saving to you. A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Buy your goods of us, and save the dollar.

## KRAMER BRO'S.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants, Strictly One Price. The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?



ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and today, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

## TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Avalanche. —AND— The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press. BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.65.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

## Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

## HORSE SHOEING


will be given special attention and done scientifically.

## Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the RUCKEY line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-1y DAVID FLAGG.

**MARLIN**



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not give. Depend on the Marlin for 1898 Repeating Rifle. For Special Smokeless Steel. Write for up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed on request.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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## AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

## THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"

TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for the people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Toledo Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, the Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME CARD GOING NORTH.

Lv. Grayling. Arr. at Manistee.

Manistee Express, 4:45 P. M. 6:50 P. M.

Manistee Exp. 4:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.

Way Freight, 12:00 M. 6:05 P. M.

Accommodation, 12:00 M. 8:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Lv. Manistee. Arr. at Grayling.

Detroit Express, 2:30 P. M. 5:15 P. M.

R. V. Express, 1:30 A. M. 5:10 A. M.

Accommodation, 6:30 A. M. Ret'g. 1:45 P. M.

A. W. CAMPBELL, GEN. PAS. AGENT, Local Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co. Time Table No. 2.



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1902.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats! at Kramer Bros.

For Rent—Cottage, four rooms. Enquire at this office.

Special sale in Suits, at Kramer Bros.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Born—Wednesday July 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson, a daughter.

Men's Negligé Shirts at 50c, 75c and \$1.00, at Kramer Bros' Store.

For Rent—A good 7-room house. Enquire of James Woodburn.

Note the change in Kramer Bros' Advertisement.

Mrs. S. Kramer is in Saginaw, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg.

Mrs. H. G. White from Yale, St. Clair Co., is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Woodburn.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or more you get a handsome, oil painted, picture for 80c.

For Sale—A good work horse. Enquire of John Anderson, Maple Forest; Frederic postoffice.

James Jorgenson has his new house nearly completed, and it is a model of convenience.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

The Bank of Grayling and Salling, Hanson & Co's mammoth store are made brighter by new painting.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Charles Amidon, and her son have gone for a visit at the old home neighborhood in Owosso.

The families of Marius Hanson and Dr. Insley are rusticating in the new cottage at Portage Lake.

James Cassidy has entered the employ of J. H. Redhead, and is driving cedar on the North Branch.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty, always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Messrs. Michelson and Hanson, and sons, it is reported, are expected to arrive home from their European trip, Saturday evening.

Good news of the condition of Philip Cventry, continues. He has left the hospital and is now with his sister, near Holly.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will serve Supper from 5 to 8 o'clock, Friday afternoon, July 25th, at the G. A. R. hall. Supper 15 cents.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Delevan Smith has added greatly to the appearance and comfort of his home by the addition of roomy verandas on both fronts.

Miss May Blanshan has closed another successful term of school at Houghton Lake, and is home for vacation and rest.

Miss Ida Bailey concluded her visit here last Saturday, and went to Mancelona for a brief stay before returning home.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Mr. and Mrs. Solon Holbrook, with the children, came home for a visit Sunday morning. The grandfathers are puffed up with pride.

R. N. Salling was in town the last week, just in time to see the wreck of the big mill stack, and to eat trout with the boys when they returned from their fishing trip.

J. C. Burton left on the train yesterday morning, for West Bay City, where he will join his family, and go to Saginaw for a short visit with his brother, returning Saturday.

While Michigan "isn't the whole cheese," being surpassed by four other states in the production of that staple, she is away up in front in the matter of condensed milk. A census bulletin on dairy products, just issued, shows that the Wolverine state produced four times as much condensed milk as her nearest competitors in this line.

Mrs. J. C. Burton and two children went to West Bay City last Saturday, for a visit with Mrs. Perry Phelps and family.

Mrs. Allie Manning has moved from the Riverside Ranch to Lovell, to keep house for her sons, who are employed there by T. E. Douglas & Co.

DIED—At Greenville, Mich., July 20th, Thomas Elizabeth, three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scott and Emma Loder, formerly of Grayling.

Miss Cassie Bates, deaconess of the Home at Grand Rapids, is assisting the Methodist minister, at Rosecommon, in conducting a series of meetings this week.

When you awake in the morning feeling like the end of a mispent life, your mouth full of fur and your soul full of regrets, take Rocky Mountain Tea. Great Medicine. Ask your Druggist.

The registered Percheron Stallion, "Fredham," will be kept for service at the farm of Fred Hoesli, east of Grayling. Owners of breeding mares will find it to their interest to call. Terms reasonable.

John Burt, wife and daughter, left on the morning train Tuesday, for a visit to the old home in New York, the last being over thirteen years ago. We wish them an enjoyable visit and safe return.

A change in the condition of Miss Gertrude Hartman, necessitated her return to the hospital at Detroit, where a second operation was performed last Sunday. Her friends anticipate a complete and speedy recovery.

Don't be persuaded into taking something said to be "just as good," as Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. There is nothing like it, 35 cents. No more, no less. Ask your Druggist.

F. H. Bradley has gone to Williamston, Michigan, to settle the estate of his mother, recently deceased. He expects to be gone for a month, and has taken Mrs. Bradley with him, as he has no desire to live alone.

STRAYED—From the premises of the undersigned, four spring calves, all heifers, color red, showing some Jersey, some with a few white spots. Were last seen in Maple Forest. Information leading to their recovery rewarded. H. Schreiber, Sigbee P.O.

Rounds out the hollow places, and smooths out lines that creep about one's face; waxes roses back to faded cheeks. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Ask your Druggist.

Mrs. M. Taylor left for her home, in Toledo, last Saturday morning. Although they have just built a new house, with all the modern conveniences, which they will move into the first of the month, they still have a preference for Grayling.

For the information of the readers of the AVALANCHE, we would respectfully inform them that there are now 8 post-offices in Crawford County. The new ones are Deward, in Frederic township; Hardgrove, in Maple Forest, and Sigbee nine miles east of Grayling.

A supply of medals for Michigan soldiers in the Spanish war, for which the legislature made an appropriation, have been received at military headquarters at Lansing. Identification blanks will be sent to Michigan soldiers and upon their return, properly executed, the medals will be forwarded.

At the "Patrons Rally," Aug. 7th, the Ethiopian Minstrels will give an entertainment on the grounds directly after dinner, which will be followed by a program, after which there will be a harvest dance. Every feature will be under exclusive control of the Grange, and every effort will be made to make it pleasant and attractive.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church and C. E. Society will give a Lawn Social, at the residence of Mrs. Wm. F. Brink, this evening. Ice Cream and Cake, and Coffee and Cake will be served. You can take your choice according to the weather. Ten cent bill. Proceeds to apply on Pastor's salary. A general invitation is extended.

When we read the telegraphic dispatches about death and destruction caused by storms and floods in other parts of the country, we may well be satisfied to live in northern Michigan. A fierce tornado, with vivid lightning, thunder and heavy rain suddenly burst upon the city of Baltimore Sunday afternoon, with the net result that 13 persons lost their lives, hundreds of houses were unroofed, trees in the public parks and streets were torn up by the roots, and many people injured. The Mississippi, south of Keokuk, Iowa, is reported to be 10 miles wide, hundreds of square miles of crops are under water, and the loss on corn alone already runs up far into the millions.

## THE PINE BARRENS AS A STOCK RAISING COUNTRY.

By PERRY OSTRANDER.

To the Editor:—As much has been said regarding the Pine Barrens of Northern Michigan, and as misrepresentations are of frequent occurrence, the experience of one "who has been there" may prove interesting.

I have now lived in this district 21 years, and I had just \$5 when I reached my homestead; have never held office or received a pension, or had any outside assistance, nor have I ever left my homestead to engage in other business. I have succeeded beyond my expectations. I have now 300 acres of land, have just completed a new frame house, and have a large stock of cattle grazing on the "barrens." I am now milking ten cows and have fed them no hay since March 27th, and they are all in prime condition and fit for beef.

I live five miles from the Grayling experimental sub-station. My land was classed as "pine barrens." It has no large timber, but will average much better than the land around Grayling, though there are much better lands than mine, and there are other settlers who have succeeded much better than I have.

It seems that ever since the failure of the state board of agriculture (?) at Grayling, that there has been a combination whose purpose it is to bring this part of the state into disrepute and to parcel it out into forestry, game preserves, etc. Our country is judged by visionary schemers, and car-window critics. Townships that had been organized for twenty-five years and were out of debt, with money in their treasury's, have been vacated by the legislature, and not one inhabitant had any knowledge of it until the report came out in the papers. The inhabitants are entirely ignored and only one side of the question is considered. There are thousands of acres of so-called worthless land that could be used for farm homes for the homeless, and much of it better than any that I own.

In the tract withheld from homestead entry pending the action of the next legislature, known as the Beaver Creek township, is found some of the best land in this part of the State, and for the production of clover there is no better in the entire State. There are settlers scattered through and around it and they are doing well. To close that out for a forestry preserve would isolate them from schools, churches and civilization generally, and would be an outrage upon that class of people, namely the pioneers, who have so far done more for our country than any other.

Of all the men sent out by the State or General Government, not one has been known to take any notice of this place. When men have spent the best years of their lives in building homes for themselves and in developing the resources of the country, they naturally desire a voice with regard to anything pertaining to its future, and believe they are entitled to it.

With regard to forestry we recognize its necessity and believe that every farm should have its forestry preserve. I have already set off 100 acres for that purpose, and we are ready to endorse any rational proposition having for its object the rearing of forest trees, but may fortune deliver us from any more experimental work. Generations may come and go before we can overcome the odium attached to that already done.

What we want is a fair and impartial investigation in which we may be known as we are—settlers who are men of purpose—with a will to carry out that purpose. Settle some of this available land, and Northern Michigan will come to the front, and be recognized as a factor in this commonwealth. We raise about the same kind of crops as the rest of the State, but stock raising is the most successful industry. The natural grasses are excellent, and grow more abundantly as they are pastured down. We could pasture all the stock in the State without inconvenience to our own, and if intelligently handled they would be ready for the market each fall. We experienced some difficulty in wintering our stock, but now clover is growing better each year, and by raising fodder, corn, peas, oats, etc., we get through very nicely. Our young stock prefer to take care of themselves as soon as the snow melts, and our cows only require a grain ration.

If the Legislature and the State officers will kindly assist us in the developing of this part of the State, instead of the reverse, as has been the case in the past, we promise to make a showing that will contribute to the future wealth and prosperity of our beloved commonwealth.—Detroit Tribune.

Grayling, Mich., July 14, 1902.

Espern Hanson had a lively tilt at Portage Lake, last Monday. He was fishing for bass with a light steel rod, in a light boat, when a Pike took the hook and pulled his craft around in great shape. He is an expert angler and played him safely until landed. The fish weighed 11 1/2 pounds.

## Card of Thanks.

We desire to tender our thanks to the kind friends and neighbors who so kindly sympathized and assisted us in our sad affliction. We also thank Rev. Willets for his service and kindness.

MR. AND MRS. D. P. OAKS.  
MR. AND MRS. H. OAKS.  
MR. AND MRS. F. R. DECKROW.

Grayling is well supplied with entertainments this week. There is a theater on the corner near the market, and a Mexican Circus near the grove in the northern portion of the city. The Circus troupe was increased by the addition of a pair of twins, Mexican babies, at Frederic, last Saturday evening. Next week Silver Bros. will give an entertainment, at the Opera House, on Wednesday evening.

Geo. L. Alexander is in receipt of a Honolulu paper, giving a graphic account of a Grand Jubilee and celebration of the people of the faraway Hawaiian Islands over the event of the coronation of their king Edward VII. of England, which failed to materialize. The people are so shut off from the world that they did not hear of the king's illness until ten days after the time fixed for the coronation, but they enjoyed the celebration just the same.

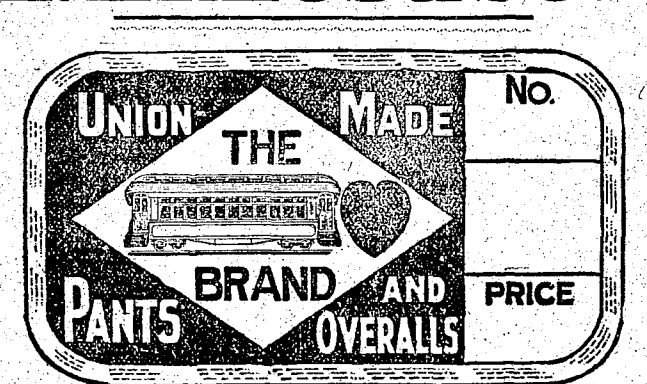
The democratic electors are hereby called to meet in convention by delegates on the 26th day of July, 1902, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Senatorial and Representative conventions to be hereafter called, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows: Beaver Creek, 4 Frederic, 4 Grayling, 10 Maple Forest, 9 South Branch, 3.

Grayling, July 15, 1902.  
WM. MCCULLOUGH,  
Chairman, County Com.

The supreme court has rendered a decision, that the shade trees in front of a man's residence belong to him, although they may be located on public property. The case in which the decision was rendered was one in which a property owner sued a telephone company for cutting off the limbs of the trees. Under this decision house movers, telephone and telegraph companies, etc., who so ruthlessly lop off great branches, are liable to damages unless the consent of the property owner is secured.

## A. KRAUS & SON



"THIS IS THE TICKET."

We extend a cordial invitation to the people of Grayling and vicinity to come and examine our stock of

Summer Clothing and Dry Goods.

We have just received a complete line of dry goods that are pleasing to the eye.

We handle the Royal Tailor's Clothing, custom-made, and guaranteed as good a fit and better quality for less money than you pay to have them made in town. They are made by tailors that understand their business.

Our SELZ SHOES are the winners, every pair guaranteed to be up-to-date, and to give satisfaction.

Our Men's Hats are the latest, try one.

Men's Laundered Shirts in all sizes and colors.

Thanking you for past favors, we remain

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings.

One Price Store.

A company has been organized at Roscommon, to drill for oil and minerals in that section, and will begin work about the middle of August. The company is composed of five experienced oil prospectors from Ohio, and Messrs. Woodruff, DeWade and Ward, of Roscommon. It is capitalized at \$100,000, with \$50,000 paid up stock, and has been duly incorporated. The first well will be sunk on the Trask farm in the vicinity of the well where it was reported that oil was struck in 1881. We wish the new company unlimited success.

Folks who live in the thickly settled portions of Ohio and other southern states in glancing over the map of Michigan are prone to the belief that people who live in the northern part are either half-breed savages or fishermen, who, when hungry, simply walk down to the lake and get a mess of fish for breakfast. The man who coined the phrase, "Pine Barrens of Northern Michigan," has worked a wrong that will take years to overcome. There are no pine barrens in northern Michigan—the application is a libel. It exists wholly in the brains of the sap head who writes for this country, without having set foot upon its soil. Basking in the sunlight of a salubrious climate and feeding from a cornucopia laden with a harvest of bountiful crops, the settler of Northern Michigan is the more happy man than his brother on over crowded farms in the older states. He breathes an atmosphere as pure and bracing as the chemical laboratory of nature is capable of producing, and his offspring grow up strong and healthful, imbued with noble hearts and lofty aspirations. Never failing crops are the reward of the Northern Michigan farmer. He don't know a drought, and he never heard of a tornado or cyclone, only from reading of it, visiting at his wife's folks down in Ohio or out west.—Frankfort Patriot.

## Democratic County Convention

The democratic electors are hereby called to meet in convention by delegates on the 26th day of July, 1902, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Senatorial and Representative conventions to be hereafter called, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows: Beaver Creek, 4 Frederic, 4 Grayling, 10 Maple Forest, 9 South Branch, 3.

Grayling, July 15, 1902.  
WM. MCCULLOUGH,  
Chairman, County Com.

The supreme court has rendered a decision, that the shade trees in front of a man's residence belong to him, although they may be located on public property. The case in which the decision was rendered was one in which a property owner sued a telephone company for cutting off the limbs of the trees. Under this decision house movers, telephone and telegraph companies, etc., who so ruthlessly lop off great branches, are liable to damages unless the consent of the property owner is secured.

## The Better The Grade

# GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED.

For the next

Two Weeks

—We offer—

Our Entire Stock of

Light Weight

Summer

Goods

—AT—

1-4 OFF 1-4

For CASH only!

The Bigger The Trade.

All the Leading Brands of

Tobacco & Cigars

Always on hand. Try them.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets.

Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

CLIPPER FLOW, or a

GALE FLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

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America's BEST Republican Paper.

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52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.



# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## FORTUNES OF THIS DECADE.

By Chauncey M. Depew.

Nothing more remarkable than the sudden accumulation of fabulous fortunes. When I graduated from Yale there were only two multimillionaires in the United States, John Jacob Astor and Commodore Vanderbilt. Neither of them at that period had reached the \$10,000,000 limit. There were not in the whole country twenty people worth a million dollars. To-day there are more than one hundred in Pittsburgh alone who have passed that figure. These vast fortunes, themselves so conspicuous, so almost incomprehensible, are at present more matters of curiosity than of antagonism. Most of the possessors of them have shown a wise generosity in the distribution of their wealth. In no other country in the world, at no other period, have the rich from their abundance given so largely to education, philanthropy and patriotism. Last year the known sums which were thus contributed amounted to the high figure of \$107,300,000.

The sudden acquisition of almost incalculable riches by so many in the last five years has produced many singular results. The most ghastly misfortune which can happen to a man who has been successfully prosecuting and increasing his business until he has passed middle life is to be compelled to sell out and retire. He may receive a sum far beyond any value he ever placed upon his plant and good will. Nevertheless, the sale is generally accompanied by an obligation not to resume and compete. Little outside the factory or office interests him because the cells of his brain have become some of the most abnormally active and others paralyzed through disease. He can think of nothing but the shop and its results. Books, literature, lectures, travel, politics, society, and play have the life out of him. I know of a hundred such men who have come to this condition within the last few years.

## WOMAN'S DUTY TO SOCIETY.

By Mrs. Donald M'Lean.

The first duty of a woman to society is to make herself agreeable to those whom she does not consider to be her equals. It is easy enough to be agreeable to one's friends. The test of breeding, of course, comes in one's attitude to one's inferiors and one's enemies—two classes which a woman, in considering her duty to society, is very likely to have to deal with. On the contrary, they are very important members of it. She ought to know this because they occupy so many of her thoughts. An attempt to be agreeable usually takes a very obvious form—that of flattery. Flattery is exceedingly bad form. Flattery is the spurious coin, the gold coin is simple graciousness. A cardinal principle of being agreeable is to be gracious. Graciousness includes a negative talent—the talent of snubbing nobody. The base of social intercourse is snubbing. Snubbing is adopted presumably to emphasize one's superiority to the person snubbed. On its face it defeats its

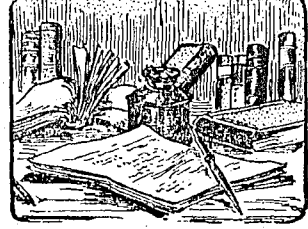


Illustration of a woman sitting at a desk, writing.

own end. For the woman who wishes to be agreeable to society naturally wishes to make society believe in her. But when she snubs any one whom she considers beneath her she is giving ample proof that either she or her ancestors have not been used to the grade of society in which she finds herself; and that she is, therefore, not what she would have others believe.

The woman who has a right to the social position she occupies, and whose family for generations has been in the same position, will find it necessary to snub no one—neither those whom she meets socially and whom she does not consider her social equals, nor those in other walks of life with whom she is brought into casual contact.

Graciousness to her friends and to her servants, to her acquaintances and to her serving women, to her children and to every one asking a favor of her, to those who are gentlemen and to those who are not—that is the first rule of conduct for one who fulfills her duty to society by being agreeable.

The duty of making one's self agreeable to society means simply a woman's duty to let her best impulses rule her all the time. So this becomes a rule for general conduct as well as for social intercourse.

## HOW TO CURB TRUSTS.

By James J. Hill.

The commercial expansion of a nation is the best index of its growth. Next to the Christian religion and the common schools no other single work enters into the welfare and happiness of the people of the whole country to the same extent as the railway. Great Britain has retained possession of the oriental trade for the reason that she furnishes the lowest rates of transportation to and from those countries. We are now preparing to challenge her for such share of this business as can be furnished by the manufacturers of the United States.

In a country as large as ours, carrying on enormous undertakings, large amounts of capital are necessary, and this capital can be more readily furnished by corporate ownership than in any other way. The only serious objection to so-called trusts has been the method of creating them for the purpose of selling shares of undivided securities which represent nothing more than good will and prospective profits to the promoters.

It is the desire of the government to prevent the growth of such corporations, it has always seemed to me that a simple remedy was within its reach. Under the constitutional provision allowing Congress to regulate commerce between States all companies desiring to transact business outside of the State in which

they are incorporated should be held to a uniform provision of federal laws. They should satisfy a commission that their capital stock was actually paid up in cash or in property, at a fair valuation, just as the capital of the national bank is certified to be paid up. With that simple law the temptation to make companies for the purpose of selling prospective profits would be at an end. At the same time no legitimate business would suffer.

## AMERICAN FARMERS FOR HAWAII.

By Robt. W. Wilcox, of Hawaii.

I am deeply interested in the bill providing for the division of government lands into homesteads for the farmers and middle classes, because at present we only have in Hawaii the very rich and the very poor—the poor being the laborers or coolies.

Out of the population of 100,000, nearly 90,000 are Asiatic, 10,000 being Japanese and 10,000 Chinese. There are also several thousand Porto Ricans, but they are undesirable, as they would rather lie in jail all of the time than go to work.

The land area of Hawaii is 4,000,000 acres. Of this area 2,000,000 acres are in the hands of seventy men engaged in sugar raising and cattle raising. The other 2,000,000 acres, which constitute the government lands, are rented and leased to the sugar corporations, the leases ranging from five to sixteen years. These government lands I want divided into homesteads to encourage American farmers to go to Hawaii.

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To give an idea of how fertile the best land is, the sugar corporations produce an average of ten tons of sugar to the acre. The rice planters produce two crops a year, aggregating between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds to the acre. The banana land planted with taro, a plant akin to elephant's ears, which is the staple food of the natives, will produce somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds per acre, and it sells at one cent a pound.

## MILITARISM VS. COMMERCIALISM.

By W. Bourke Cockran.

This nation has been a world power—a world power of surpassing value to the civilization of the world. It has assumed the primacy of civilization because from the very hour of its birth it has been devoted unswervingly to justice. I believe that this country is commercial, that this is a commercial age, that commercialism is predominant, but far from regretting, I glory in it.

The object of every war that was ever waged, at least in the old world, was plunder—that is to say, pillage. Vanquished countries are despoiled more scientifically, but more successfully, by tribute. Militarism is the pursuit of profit by plunder; commercialism is the pursuit of profit by industry. No fortune, however great, was produced by peaceful pursuits. America has given a shining lesson to all the world for the benefit of all ages. It has taught that the pathway to advantage is through honesty and justice and not through violence and plunder.

At any other time the honey would have been covered in a few instants with ants gorging themselves, but this time numerous working ants came upon it, tasted it for scarcely a second, and returned to it restlessly three or four times. Conscientiousness, the feeling of duty, invariably prevailed over gormandism, and they left the honey to go and be killed while defending the community. I am bound to own, however, that there are ants less social, in which gormandism does prevail.

Compared to the manners of other so-called animals, and especially to those of man, the manners of ants exhibit a profound and fundamental aggregation of facts of convergence, due to their social life. Let me mention devotion, the instinctive sentiment of duty, slavery, torture war, alliances, the raising of cattle, gardening, harvesting, and even social degeneracy through the attraction of certain harmful means of enjoyment. It would be ridiculous and erroneous to see in the fulfillment of this series of acts, individual reasoning, the result of calculated reflection, analogous to ours. The fact that each is fixed and circumscribed within one species, as well as the fatalistic character it has in that species, prove this superabundantly. But it would be as grave a mistake to refuse to recognize the deep natural laws that are concealed under this convergence. Is the case different as regards our actions, though they are infinitely more plastic and more complex individually? I do not believe it.

## A CANALBOAT VILLAGE.

Every Inch of Space is Utilized in Their Tiny Cabins.

People who object to living in snug quarters and think that love in a cottage is altogether too contracted for continual affection, should go and take a look at the cabins in the canalboat village in New York harbor. Those who are preparing to live in trunks and grips during the summer could get fine lessons there of snug existence.

The whole cabin is not much larger than an ordinary bedroom, but how every morsel of space is utilized! There is a square inch of interior that gets away without doing its duty in the great work of containing things it must have a politician's talent for evasion.

The tidy little kitchen stove is so close to the wall that you wonder if the latter was not made of asbestos to guard against fire. The clock is about as small as our ingenious Connecticut friends have yet been able to make contain twenty-four hours. The pantry cupboard and store-room combined possess the appearance of having been packed, and then put under hydraulic pressure.

The carpet pattern, says a writer in Will Carleton's magazine, Every Where (for a canal-villager always insists on having her floor neatly clad), is appropriately minute. A tiny library whispers its titles from an unexpected corner. Minute bedrooms for child or adult appear to you now and then like prone ghosts. Several pictures, narrowly but vividly framed, cover the wooden wallscoting.

## WINDMILL IN A TREE.

Happy Blending of Nature and Mechanical Construction.

A windmill is apt to be a very prosaic and ugly construction, but many attempts have been made with varying success to beautify these very useful and economical power producers. Our engraving illustrates how nature and mechanics are sometimes blended. The trees serve only as a support for the platform at the top, and as side rails to a ladder, it being necessary only to provide round. The trees serve also to stay the iron supports. The windmill, which was built by J. G. Heister, of Moline, Ill., is of peculiar construction, there being no gear wheels nor crank, the power being transmitted by an involute wheel which is a part of the steel wheel to which the fans are attached.



WINDMILL IN A TREE.

The surface of the involute is perfectly smooth, as is also that of the wheel attached to the pitman carrier, the one rolling upon the other. The mast is of tubing, the pitman being carried down inside. The wires for throwing the mill out of gear are attached to a thimble on the outside of the mast. From this it will be seen that the trees are not needed for actual support.

A number of these mills have been attached to trees and have been giving excellent results. It is also possible to carry the mills around on a wagon and set them to work at any part of a field.—Scientific American.

## SOCIAL INSTINCTS OF ANTS.

Show Strong Sense of Devotion to Common Weal—True to Duty.

In order not to leave my readers under the impression of crime among ants, I shall give an account of a trait of devotion to the common weal, writes August Forel in the International Monthly. A swarm of Formica pratensis was closely pressed in its nest by an army of the same species, and crowds of alarmed defenders issued from the entrances to the nest and flew to take part in the fight. Like Satan, the tempter of old, I placed near them a beautiful drop of honey on a piece of paper.

At any other time the honey would have been covered in a few instants with ants gorging themselves, but this time numerous working ants came upon it, tasted it for scarcely a second, and returned to it restlessly three or four times. Conscientiousness, the feeling of duty, invariably prevailed over gormandism, and they left the honey to go and be killed while defending the community. I am bound to own, however, that there are ants less social, in which gormandism does prevail.

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Behold the electric stove! It suffereeth not from fatigue and it smiteth not even at the lunch hour, and yet it loads wheat upon a vessel in a style far beyond the possibilities of human hands. Just watch it, if you please. The sacks of grain come aboard by a sort of trolley and are dumped into the hold at the rate of one every two seconds. It is, in fact, the latest achievement of electricity as applied for power purposes. The picture is from the Year-Book of the Department of Agriculture.

days before the revolution also harbored in later years the silent scholar, as the pages of his great dictionary grew under his hands. Webster came to New Haven in 1798. Up to that time the Arnold mansion had remained unoccupied so great was the aversion of the people toward anything in any way connected with the victor's life. Webster remained there until 1812, when he removed to Amherst, Mass.

## WAS A ROSY-CHEEKED GIRL ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

This is a picture of Mrs. David B. Stamp, of Pincville, Orange County, N. Y. She is a little old, almost forgotten woman, living in a little, old, almost forgotten town. You would scarcely believe to see her that she was an old woman as long ago as the

outbreak of the Civil War; you would scarcely believe that one hundred years ago she was a plump, rosy-cheeked girl playing on the shores of the blue Hudson, and the prettiest girl at that, for many mile in all directions. But that is exactly what she did do and what she was, and now she sits among the gathering shadows of life's twilight, waiting for the night to fall, she can look backward across the century and say that the world with all

its teeming millions has been born again since that far distant time when she was a little girl at play.

Mrs. Stamp was born on the shores of the Hudson one hundred and eight years ago. She spent her girlhood there and saw the trial trip of Robert Fulton's first steamboat. She remembers when the country rang with the praises of General Washington. She remembers the day he died. She remembers the Marquis de Lafayette, Andrew Jackson, the war of 1812, and recalls most of the principal events that have taken place in her lifetime.

Mrs. Stamp spends most of her time at her spinning wheel, which, like herself, belongs to an almost forgotten time. Every garment that she weaves, as well as nearly every piece of fabric in her humble home, is homespun goods, the work of her own hands.

The Prince and the Painter.

When King Edward was still Prince of Wales, he sat to Julian Story for his portrait. The Prince could give the painter but a short time, so Mr. Story worked at high pressure. A little incident given on the authority of the London Chronicle exhibits the manly sympathy of the present sovereign of England.

While the Prince walked back and forth at intervals to rest, the painter worked at the background, never putting down his palette. The result was that his thumb went to sleep. Toward the end of the sitting the painter was pulling his thumb to get the blood into circulation, when his royal sister saw and sympathized.

The next day, when the Prince came for a second sitting, he said: "I didn't sleep very well last night, and I thought of you. I was worrying about your palette. Couldn't you have the thumb-hole padded?"

Most good doctors are homely.

# POLITICAL COMMENT.

## The President and Congress.

Since the adjournment of Congress Democratic papers are trying to make a point against the administration by declaring that the record of Congress is conspicuous for ignoring recommendations of the President. In this alleged fact they profess to see evidence of a purpose on the part of the Republican leaders in Congress to make war on President Roosevelt. They say that a glance at the important recommendations made by the President in his annual message will show that to some of them Congress paid no attention whatever, to others it gave only half-hearted support and still others it pretended to favor and then allowed to die. They claim this shows that the Republican leaders in Congress are not in sympathy with the President in his policies or his methods, and that they are trying to prevent his first term from being a success and himself from becoming a party leader.

A party without an issue may be expected to take up with any foolish suggestion based on the idea of discord in the opposite party, but the statement above referred to is supremely silly. In the first place, it assumes that a Congress generally carries out all its recommendations. This is by no means the case. No Congress ever has done so, and it is not likely that any ever will. When it comes to legislation Congress is supreme, and of the numerous recommendations and suggestions made by Presidents many fail to receive any attention from Congress. Any one who will take the trouble to go carefully through the annual messages of Presidents Harrison and McKinley will find in them many recommendations that never received any attention from Congress. Among those of this class made by President Harrison were amendments of our naturalization laws so as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition toward our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough; a national appropriation for the support of colored schools; more stringent legislation for the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution; appropriations for ocean mail service in American steamships between our ports and those of Central and South America; a law providing for federal supervision of Congressional elections; a national law prohibiting gerrymanders for Congressional purposes. These are some but not all of the recommendations made by President Harrison on which Congress took no action whatever. Congress acted on some of his recommendations and ignored or overlooked others. It did the same during President McKinley's term, and it always does. It is no slight to a President that Congress should not carry out all of his recommendations, though it sometimes errs in overlooking important ones.

From another point of view the action of Congress was indicative of entire harmony with the executive, and in one important respect was equivalent to a high vote of confidence. True, it failed to provide for Cuban reciprocity, owing largely to the course pursued by the Democrats, but all the really important measures it did pass were recommended by the President. He recommended the establishment of civil government in the Philippines, provision for an isthmian canal, and the passage of an irrigation law; and it was all done. The form in which the isthmian canal bill passed was conspicuously complimentary to the President. No President was ever clothed with greater responsibility and discretionary power of a peculiar kind not provided for in the Constitution than President Roosevelt is by this bill, and the manner in which it was done was equivalent to a vote of confidence in the President.

The object of the charges which Democrats are making on this subject is to create the impression that there is lack of harmony in the Republican party and an attempt of hostility to the President. It is not likely they believe in themselves, and they certainly will not succeed in making Republicans believe it.—Indianapolis Journal.

## The President's Proclamation.

The President's proclamation of civil government in the Philippines is accompanied by one of the most remarkable orders ever issued to a victorious army. General Orders, No. 66, is as plainly an era-marking document as the famous General Orders, No. 108, issued by General Grant on June 2, 1865. There are thirty-seven years between the dates, but the orders are keyed to the same note of loyalty, appreciation and thankfulness.

General Grant said to the volunteers and regulars of his army in 1865: "Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, revolution and brilliancy of results, dimmed the luster of the world's past military achievement, and will be the patriotic precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. By your patriotic devotion, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution."

President Roosevelt under date of July 4, 1902, said of the army that operated in Cuba and the Philippines: "It has submitted to no discouragement and halted at no obstacle. It has added honor to the flag which it defended, and has justified increased confidence in the future of the American people, whose soldiers do not shrink from labor or death, yet love liberty and peace."

In this last order the army is thanked for governing wisely in Cuba, for honestly collecting revenues, for carrying out sanitation measures, for administering and expediting justice, for organizing government. The regulars and volunteers are thanked also for "the courage and fortitude, the indomitable spirit and loyal devotion" which

## They have exhibited in the Philippines.

through over two thousand combats and a hundred campaigns. General Orders, No. 66, is, in brief, an analysis of military operations in the Philippines and military government in Cuba, a recognition of the difficulties overcome by the army, an exposition of the unusual character of the campaigns, an appreciation of the circumstances under which operations were conducted to a successful issue, and an enumeration in full measure of the magnificent results.

The President's platform on the Fourth of July, 1902, is the regeneration of Cuba, civil government for the Philippines, amnesty for rebels, and thanks to the army; and of the four, the last is made the most conspicuous, for through "the loyal devotion, courage, fortitude, and indomitable spirit" of the army came the conditions that made all the others possible.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Not Afraid of the Sunlight.

President Roosevelt is certainly to be admired for his fearlessness, candor. A few of our Presidents have carried into the White House the whispering, secretive manners of the intriguing politician. The American people are glad that Theodore Roosevelt is free from these. They will condone many faults in a President who is not ashamed of any of his purposes and who carries on the administration of his great office with manly honesty above board. If all of his official family do not share this openness of character, it is to be regretted. Perhaps those who are lacking will reform if time enough be given them.—Philadelphia Times.

## So Soon Forgotten!

William Jennings Bryan and his various isms got another severe jolt. The Democrats of Illinois lined up behind their Indiana brethren, and forgot all about their peerless leader of two years ago and his Kansas City platform. "Are we so soon forgotten?" asks Rip Van Winkle, and we fancy that Mr. Bryan could respond to the question with even a deeper pathos. Two little years, and Bryan's name is as absolutely unmentionable in a Democratic convention as though he had never been born, while his "God-given ratio" of 13 to 1 is ignominiously kicked into the ditch. Would anybody have believed it?—Chicago Journal.

## Happened Before and Might Again.

Cleveland and Bryan. Grover Cleveland may have stabbed his party, as Mr. Bryan says, but he didn't make a fool of it.—Atlanta Journal. Mr. Cleveland says he has nothing to regret. Mr. Cleveland is harder upon himself than any of his opponents are. Ervin Judas Isaacson reported.—The Commonwealth.

The Democrats of New York are going to nominate Dan Lamon for Governor, probably as a hint to Mr. Bryan that the "former" brand of Democracy goes in the Empire State this year.—Toledo Times.

Mr. Grover Cleveland allows it to be understood that marked copies of Mr. William J. Bryan's newspaper are not desired by him while he is engaged in his summer's fishing. The vociferous tones of the newspaper scare the fish; besides, Mr. Cleveland wants to enjoy himself.—Philadelphia Press.

## Bailey of Texas.

Isn't it time the senatorial bullies were taught manners? We think it is, and that one or two expulsions would have the proper effect. Bailey would be a very proper subject upon which to try the most strenuous discipline the rules will justify.—Chattanooga Times.

In this affair, which, as far as it went, recalls the brutal attack made by Preston Brooks of South Carolina on Charles Sumner several years before the Civil War, Bailey appears in the light of a childish and silly bully, while Senator Beveridge acted throughout with the manliness and dignity characteristic of a true gentleman.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It will surprise some people to discover that Senator Bailey of Texas is one of that peculiar type of public men who feel privileged to bitterly criticize every opponent, yet resent any criticism, however mild, of themselves. This is a type of public man which will not grow in popularity, for back of them is that unpleasant instinct which would hit a man with his hands tied behind his back.—Denver Times.

## Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo wants a guard to keep off the ghost of Luna. This is a sort of military duty that Americans are unaccustomed to.—New York Mail and Express.

Those eminent Philippines Senators Horner, Patterson and Carmack, busy as yet yet signified their formal acceptance of the President's generous amnesty offer.—Toledo Times.

Aguinaldo's liberation puts him in the same class with the man who drew the elephant at the rifle. Now that he has it he doesn't know what to do with it.—Atlanta Constitution.

The opinion of Admiral Dewey clearly is that George Washington Aguinaldo would not only have cut down his father's cherry tree, but would have laid about it afterward.—Philadelphia Press.

It is to be hoped that some one will send Aguinaldo a copy of Dewey's testimony before the Senate committee. It is warranted to take some of the conceit out of the Filipino George Washington.—Montana Daily Record.

# of the PRESS

The story of Mary MacLane is 100 in the shade.—Memphis Morning News.

It seems that Bailey of Texas became intoxicated with the Indiana Beveridge.—Des Moines Daily Capital.

That Indiana preacher who wants fewer marriages must have been getting rather stingy fees.—Detroit News.

With the unfortunate consumer, it is never a strike or a lockout. It is merely a holiday.—Detroit Free Press.

The principal difference between the genuine Panama hat and the imitation is about \$17.—Detroit Free Press.

Uncle Sam's Panama will cost \$140,000,000 and he has never been suspected of having a big head.—Buffalo Times.

The cost of the coal strike approaches a million a day. That is as expensive as the war in the Philippines.—Buffalo News.

If Mr. James Whitcomb Riley is "knee deep in June" this year, he's booked for a bad case of rheumatism.—Detroit Free Press.

The wages of the man that rocks the boat is the same as the wages of sin; but the pay is more prompt.—Detroit Free Press.

Perhaps it is the coldness between Grover Cleveland and W. J. Bryan that has kept the weather so very near to frost.—Buffalo News.

Mr. Rockefeller is getting penurious. The money given only \$750,000 to the University of Chicago this month.—Detroit Free Press.

Who is this man James Whitcomb Riley who gets a Yale degree? We never heard that he organized a trust or founded a library.—Detroit News.

No Eastern female college will accept Mary MacLane, we take it, until she swears off from cussing and some other things she affects.—Atlanta Constitution.

It was unfortunate for Miss Stone that Mount Pelee turned loose at this particular time and made her a dead card for the magazine publishers.—Washington Post.

The Emperor William has never been crowned. But in spite of that he impresses everybody with the fact that he is a pretty lively king.—New York Evening Sun.

If this boom in Indiana "literature" continues they will take to calling Indianaapolis "the Athens of America," and where will Boston be then, poor thing?—New York Sun.

Mrs. Nation may well claim to be "the most famous woman in the world." She is the terror alike of the temperance people and of the drinking classes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is as much real nourishment in one bushel of beans as in five bushels of potatoes. Herein is Boston's freedom from anxiety at the advancing price of beef.—Buffalo News.

Carrie Nation has just joined the Dowdites. It is positively nauseous that a frenk like this woman should have enjoyed the courtesy of the public attention.—Memphis Morning News.

Cable says that Emperor William opened his heart to Mr. Morgan. Most important point is whether Mr. Morgan opened his wallet to Emperor William.—New York Evening Telegram.

It's a sad season for the "weary Willies" who find themselves in Kansas and Nebraska just now. An army of 10,000 harvest hands is needed to care for the wheat crop in those States.—Boston Herald.

The Indiana man who, having smallpox, went around giving it to all his enemies, displayed a sort of malice more common in the middle ages than in this tender-hearted period.—New York Evening Sun.

We don't believe the King was dazzled by Whitehall and J. Pierpont Morgan. His majesty has met other distinguished Americans, including Tod Sloane and John L. Sullivan.—Detroit Free Press.

It is the opinion of many laymen, whether based on the facts or not, we do not know, that the real appendix "crime" consists in killing people by cutting into them when there was no need of it.—Hartford Post.

The latest feature of injunction methods is where they have been used to restrain an employee of one Milwaukee company from entering the service of another. Is there anything an injunction cannot be used for?—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

New York's independent outposts are formulating their plans to proceed with the business of selling meat to the public at reasonable prices. They will have a fund of \$1,000,000 to begin with, as shares are being rapidly sold.—Buffalo News.

A Ringling elephant became so enraged with a hand organ that she smashed it to smithereens. We have often wished we had the strength of an elephant ourselves. We shall go to see Jennie when the biggest show on earth comes to town.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Gov. Longino of Louisiana may be glad he prevented a lynching at Hattiesburg. Another negro has confessed the crime for which Walter Bonkhead was about to be shot, hanged, parboiled or roasted as the ingenuity of the mob might dictate.—Buffalo News.

President Roosevelt is no longer a "hand-shaker." This is all right. The custom of allowing the public to shake hands with the President is a useless and useless, as evidenced in the case of Mr. Roosevelt's immediate predecessor, sometimes fatal.—Buffalo News.

With a new Panama hat, a Norfolk jacket with scallops at the top, and the ample pantaloons of the period, it must be confessed that the young man of fashion for the summer of 1902 looks very unlike anything else that has ever appeared in the United States.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

With all the criticism which has been launched at the lynchings in the United States, they have never been made occasion of pecuniary profit, as was the case at Montreal, when tickets of admission to the execution of a murderer were quickly sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$10. The United States may be a little wild and woolly yet, but it has some sense of propriety and decency.—Buffalo Times.

Among those receiving honorary degrees at the commencement of Yale University were Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and President Butler of Columbia University, doctors of law, and James Whitcomb Riley, master of arts. Harvard's list contains the names of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hay, who received doctor of laws degrees.

John W. Gates may not know a corn planter from a sawbuck, but he does know a few things about raising the price of corn.







## HOW SHORT THE SPACE.

By Frank H. Sweet.

How short the space! How much to do!

How low and brief the days of men! So much to learn of false and true— And only three-score years and ten!

So little time to do things well, So much—so very much to know! And while we labor in our cell The years do not forget to go.

So many things that we might learn, If only time would stay its life, And once again our youth return To keep the shadow from our side.

But ah! what cannot be cannot, We'll do the little that we may, And in some time-ignoring spot Perhaps find what we lose today.

—The Criterion.

## Where the Man With the Hoe Won.

It doesn't often happen, and no one save a favored few, knew why it happened this time. There is a little sun-burn in this story but no varnish, and let those who like a lacquered tale turn the page. She was a bud last winter and this winter she was married. Most of the buds stay on the stem a little longer than that, but considering how many there were who wanted her the quick plucking and bearing away is not to be wondered at in anything save in the personality of the flower lover who did the picking. Frances Marvin's father had no money, but he held a place in society by force of intellect and family. There are not as many of those cases as there used to be. The girl was a beauty. If a novel writer were telling about her he would say she was regal. James Parker, LaSalle street stock broker, was not a novel writer, but he thought Frances was regal nevertheless. He had a thought of this kind from the moment he saw her. Parker followed Miss Marvin's movements as closely as he did the tape in the stock ticker. He was a member of every club in sight, and he drove, and rode, and did all the other things that a man of wealth in society does when he knows how.

James Parker was a catch. Everybody said so, and the fact was partly strongly impressed upon the Marvin family, but Marvin pere, who didn't care whether Parker was a catch or not, for Frances was to be allowed to make her own choice. Parker became the girl's shadow. He paid court, however, unobtrusively and with perfect tact. Frances was flattered a bit by the attentions of this man, for whom all the other girls had made a cast, to use a piscatorial simile, and had failed to get a strike.

Now, there was as well as James Parker one John Meadowcroft. Meadowcroft had a big truck farm out beyond Bowmanville. Curious thing, but Meadowcroft worked his farm himself. He was a big fellow, something more than a trifle awkward, but with a fine head and a good face. He had an education and no capital except that which was represented by some acres of onion, carrot and potato beds and some hundreds of square feet of glass, under which the roses and carnations reached perfection when the winter blasts howl and the optimistic snow hunting whistles in the fields. John Meadowcroft was a graduate of the Amherst Agricultural College. Just what had turned him to farming people did not generally understand. A good guess would have made it that Meadowcroft loved the country better than the town and took to gardening so that he could live at all times where he could smell the soil and see some clouds besides those of smoke fog drifting by.

One summer day a number of young people drove out beyond Bowmanville to see the massed color and beauty of a great field of flowers, which the newspaper had made pictures of and written about. It was "the thing" to go out to that spot of loveliness during the month of blossoms. It was there that Frances Marvin first saw John Meadowcroft, farmer. He had a pretty place for a home. It was naturally pretty, and John Meadowcroft knew how to enhance its attractiveness. James Parker was there that day, and being a man of acumen and worldly wisdom he saw that Meadowcroft, the farmer, thought that Frances Marvin was more to be admired than any flower of his field; love them all though he did, from the tiniest blossom to the big haunting peony.

Meadowcroft had friends in the city. They were of some of the good old New England stock, who in their earlier days had known his father and mother. Meadowcroft had a way of overcoming obstacles. His friends said that some day he will be growing green chrysanthemums, and will do it without feeding the earth with dyes. At any rate he met Miss Marvin again and again. She was rather amused than otherwise at the attentions of this "farmer man" as her mother called him. There is something in sincerity that wins a way in all kinds of things, and finally Frances Marvin grew to like John Meadowcroft.

One day Frances had been shopping with her mother. They had no carriage, and the North State street cars were luxurious enough for them. They met James Parker, and he walked with them when the shopping was done. It was one of those afternoons when the sun and the general brightness of things can make even a walk in the smoky streets of Chicago pleasant. Parker suggested that they walk home. When they had reached the corner of South Water street their way as usual was blocked by great sacks and boxes. Parker had had one or two reasons of late to actually look with just a suspicion of jealous apprehension at a certain farmer from Bowmanville. He could not forbear pointing with his cane, with a sort of a smile to make it appear that he considered it in the light of a joke, at some placards which appeared above the sacks and boxes at the South Water street corner. The pointing was hardly necessary, for Frances Marvin's quick eyes had caught their significance. This is what they read:

Meadowcroft's Mild Onions.

Meadowcroft's Prime Potatoes.

People all had it fixed that Frances Marvin was to marry James Parker. The girl half way thought so herself. She knew that several times Parker was on the point of a declaration.

"Not yet," the girl had said to herself, and she had averted diplomatically the crisis, though she was beginning to think one day it would come and she would say yes. Her mother urged her and her own knowledge told her of an easy future as the wife of a man who had what was needful and plenty more.

One day the board of managers of the Mortimer Pierce Hospital for Cripples held a meeting. Funds were needed and a number of the young women of society who were interested in the charity agreed to ask some of those whom they knew were well able to give to help along the cause. Frances Marvin was one of the soliciting committee. Perhaps the mother was wiser than most in her generation, for she suggested to Frances that they ask James Parker for a contribution. She and her mother went downtown and at the mother's suggestion went into the office of James Parker, stockholder. Mr. Parker was not in. The office boy, who was new and not up to snuff, said that Mr. Parker was in his office further down the street. "You'll find him on the third floor at the corner," said the boy.

Mrs. Marvin and her daughter did not know that James Parker had two offices. They reached the third floor of the corner building. It was a dingy place and on a rather dirty glass door appeared "J. Parker, Loans." They entered. There was an anteroom with two smaller rooms beyond separated from the first by glass partition. A boy told them to sit down and Mr. Parker would be at leisure in a few minutes. Then—they couldn't help it—they heard a conversation. The voices were those of a man and a woman, and the man's voice was that of James Parker. The conversation ran like this: "I can't help it, madam; ten per cent. a month is what you agreed to pay and what you are bound to pay by this writing. You have already paid me, you say, an amount equal to the principal. That has nothing to do with it. If you can't pay you shouldn't borrow."

"We are in trouble at home, Mr. Parker, and I wish you could be a bit easy with us."

"You should have thought of all that before madam. This debt is legitimate, and the law can't pick a hole in it. I want and must have my money or your furniture goes."

There was something like a dry sob from the inner room. With a common impulse Mrs. Marvin and her daughter rose and left the room, though not till each had placed a card before the office boy, saying softly: "Tell him we were here." When they reached the street and were hurrying along as though to get away from a neighborhood of contamination, the girl said: "Mother, I have heard of such things, that men in business made much of their money in other businesses of which only a small part of the world knew anything. I did not know that Mr. Parker was one of these."

Some time after this a little party of people went to Bowmanville to see the flowers. John Meadowcroft met the visitors at the gate. He had a wounded squirrel in his hand. There was a tender solicitude in his eye as he examined the little animal and attended to its injuries. Miss Marvin thought of something else that had happened in a downtown office not long before. Something like a thought of comparison went through her mind, and not even the fact that a faint odor of onions came from the acres beyond the house could turn her from the full knowledge that here was the man.

People don't know yet how it came about, but just before Ash Wednesday some one who didn't know about it, quizzed James Parker about Frances Marvin, and asked when it was to be. "Don't you know," said Parker, and his face was a bit white. "She married the man with the hoe," Edward B. Clark, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Pioneer Street Bootblacks.

"The first public street bootblack that I ever saw worked on lower Broadway in New York city in 1857," explained a Pension Office clerk. "I resided in New York city at that time and knew the boy well. His name was Reddy Walsh. He generally was to be found near the Astor House. All of the hotels had a staff of bootblacks then much larger than they do now, for muddy or very muddy streets in New York are things of the past. There was plenty of work for him, however. Reddy was a character in his way, but it was not long before he had opposition, and inside of a year there were hundreds of street bootblacks in downtown New York."

"I came to Washington with the Seventh New York Regiment at the breaking out of the Civil War, early in 1861, and with the regiment came two or three of these bootblacks. They were packed into the baggage cars and came as baggage. The boys remained here, and as soon as the men in our regiment learned that it was the proper thing for the soldiers to look after their own boots, for shoes were not much worn then, the bootblacks drifted away from the regiment and went to work on the streets. They made their headquarters generally near the old Willard. They were, I understand, the first street bootblacks ever seen on the streets of Washington. As there was more mud than anything else on the streets then, it was not long before they had hundreds of followers. At one time during the war fifty bootblacks could be seen on the avenue in a distance of four or five blocks."—Washington Star.

The man whose words carry the most weight is naturally the man who weighs his words.

## "Make Trusts National."

BY JAMES B. DILL.

Forrest Organizer of Industrial Organizations.

IT IS ASSERTED, without fear of successful contradiction, that the trend of matters among the corporations themselves is upward. This movement has its origin, in part, in the desire of the sound corporations to draw a line of demarcation between itself and the corporation otherwise situated.

A national incorporation law would truly represent and be the formulated public opinion of the nation.

It should be optional with corporations, as in the case of the National Banking act, to organize under State acts if they choose.

It should prohibit the name "national" to any corporation but national corporations, compelling other corporations which assume the title to relinquish it.

A national corporation should be protected from State attack to the same extent that national banks are protected.

A national corporation should possess in every State all the immunities and commercial privileges guaranteed to natural persons by the Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several States.

National corporations should have freedom from State supervision and should be subject to taxation by the State only to the amount of property actually in the State, and then upon the same basis as an individual.

The national corporation should be subject to national supervision and examination, and at least private publicity should be compulsory, which would eventually result in a proper degree of public publicity.

An annual report should be made by the corporation to the Federal authorities and furnished to the taxing officers of the various States, in order that the corporation might be justly and correctly taxed.

A national corporation should pay taxes upon all its property locally where property is situated. Its stock in the hands of stockholders might be exempted from taxation of every nature.

## No Danger of Our Wheat Crops Failing.

BY W. S. HARWOOD.

THE fear which was quite recently expressed in scientific circles in Great Britain that the end of our capacity to raise the greatest of all cereals, wheat, was already in sight, had in it much to disturb. The spectre of ultimate starvation for a very large number of the race, however, seems to have been laid for all time by the investigations which have been carried on for the past decade at one of the stations in the great wheat region of the Northwest. This station, a department of the School of Agriculture in connection with the University of Minnesota, has been at work testing old varieties of wheat and creating new ones. Wheat, a self fertilizing grain, goes on reproducing itself through any number of centuries. The grain of pre-Adamic periods would, if planted through all the centuries, produce precisely the same wheat grown in that far time. So, to produce a new wheat, man must come to the aid of Nature.

To create a new wheat, pollen from one wheat flower is placed on the stigma of another wheat flower in the dawn of a summer morning, the fertilized wheat is encased in a mask of tissue paper to keep away the birds and insects, and, in due season, that which Nature alone could not accomplish has been done—a new wheat has been added to the plant life of the world. Hundreds also have been found wanting, when tested, lacking in some one essential, or in many; but out of the hundreds a few, less than a dozen all told, have been found to be superior to those from which they were bred—better in yielding power, stronger to resist disease, as rich in food qualities. Selection, too, has been an important feature of the work, the choosing of the choicest types for seed and breeding.—Scribner's

## Relation of Foods to Intemperance.

BY SARAH WILMARTH LYONS.

HEALTH is a perfect equilibrium of life's forces. To obtain this equilibrium through a knowledge of foods' use in the human system is now one of the leading questions with the student of science.

Investigations have proven that human energy is one phase or manifestation of electricity, and that this is derived mainly from our foods. This store-up energy in foods, when liberated and united with oxygen, not only yields heat and energy to the body but force as well. The body is not only nourished but is operated upon and given action through the potential energy of foods.

The various elements in food must supply these same elements in man as used and exhausted by the daily routine of life, otherwise the equilibrium is disturbed and the parts or tissues that these elements nourish weaken, and in time become diseased. Such is the result of a one-sided diet.

All alcoholic drinks make an unstable kind of fatty substance which displaces true flesh. The fatty particles intrude themselves into the cellular structures of the body and in time break down strong nerve and muscle fiber. The tissues of the body gradually weaken and become congested, enlargement of the organs of action follows, and a diseased condition results, as every organ of the body acts in sympathy with the others. This results in physical degeneration.

A pure government can only result from pure laws and pure men to make those laws. Pure thoughts are nourished by pure and healthy blood, which never needs a more powerful stimulant than that which is God-given, and that is oxygen.

## Astounding Statement About Rockefeller's Riches.

BY CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

The Well-known Writer on Astronomy.

THE Christian era has just completed its first milliard of minutes. Between January 1 of the year 1 and April 16 of the year 1902, at 6:10 p. m., just one thousand million minutes have passed.

The statement suggests a realization of the meaning of a thousand million in the abstract, and still more of a thousand million in the concrete form of money. John D. Rockefeller's fortune, for instance, is generally estimated at about two hundred million dollars, or, say, a thousand million francs. We all recognize that this is an enormous quantity, but the trouble with most of us is that a single million seems almost as remote from our possibilities as a thousand million, so that the greater sum does not differentiate itself sufficiently from the smaller.

Let us see, then, what Mr. Rockefeller's fortune of a thousand million francs means. It means that if a man had been working steadily day and night from the birth of Christ to the present time at the compensation of a franc a minute his total earnings would just now have reached the amount of Mr. Rockefeller's pile. A franc a minute is a very handsome pay. It is \$12 an hour, or \$300 a day. A man getting \$300 every day, from the beginning of the year 1 to the present time, and consuming none of his earnings, would only just now have as much as Mr. Rockefeller has.

Or, putting it in another way, imagine a town containing 300 working people, each earning \$7 a week. The total wages earned by the people of this town, in successive generations all the way from the time of Christ to the present day, would not exceed the amount which one man has managed to put by in the course of a single lifetime. Truly, a thousand million is a great sum.

### A Modern Street Sprinkler.

The most up-to-date thing in the way of street sprinklers is in use on the streets of Colorado Springs, Col. Here there is necessity for sprinkling the streets all the year round, and as the avenues are all unusually wide the proposition has always been a difficult one and a matter of serious expense. An electrical sprinkler has been recently put to work and its performance seems marvelous as compared with the machines which are more or less familiar to all. The use of the arm on one side of the machine is dispensed with entirely and the water is thrown from both sides at one time, and by the use of an electrical sprayer it is not only broken up into very fine particles but is thrown a great distance. The tank capacity is 2,500 gallons, and the vehicle is propelled by two 60 horse power motors. The sprinkling heads are in the centre of the car on each side, and the water is forced from

these by two individual force pumps operated by a 30 horse power motor and a street 120 feet wide can be watered from curb to curb. The amount of water thrown and the distance is under complete control at all times.—Scientific American.

### One County's Yield of Freak Fowls.

In York County, Pa., in the past two months, a headless duck, a horned chicken, a one-legged chicken and three four-legged chickens have come into the world. All of these freaks save one died. The survivor is a healthy six-week-old chick with four legs, all of equal length. The chick was hatched on the farm of John Fitzgerald, near Strinsstown, eleven miles from York. The freak fowl is able to run as swiftly as any other fowl on the farm, occasionally bringing a third leg into requisition.—Baltimore Sun.

## ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

MAKING PICTURES THAT EXPRESS INDIVIDUALITY.

"Take" You as You Are, Nowadays— Photographers Tell Subjects to Look Natural and Not Like Napoleon.

Photographers do not say "Look pleasant, please," any more. The rejection of that phrase, which suggests yet, as it did when it was coined, the photographer's gallery, marks a small-sized revolution in the method of taking pictures.

You can visit twelve galleries in Chicago, and, selecting the galleries at random, may have your picture taken in each of the twelve and never once be admonished to screw your countenance into a semblance of enjoyment while the operator snaps the picture. It is another of the customs that has gone out, which used to be as distinctive of the gallery as the camera itself.

A study of photographs taken ten or fifteen years ago, when the artistic in photography had not been developed to the point at which it is present today, shows that every one of the sitters might have been called a victim with truthfulness. The head was held back as if it belonged to a horse in whose mouth was a burr or attached to whose neck was a high check rein. The hands were folded ponderously or left to dangle like hams in a canvas and hung in front of the butcher's shop.

The feet always gave the sitter trouble. He looked in his pictures as if he had his feet on delicate eggshells or that he feared if he moved them he would die. The coat, if the subject was a man, was either buttoned tightly and precisely or was recklessly thrown open to reveal the exquisite pattern of the waistcoat and the tie. On the face of each sitter was an expression that came as close as the photographer could get to the expression Napoleon must have worn as he gained the summit of the Alps, or that which graced the classic features of the first President as in snow and ice he crossed the turbulent Delaware. A touch of graciousness softened the martial look, as if the sitter, who, for all we know, might have been engaged in as peaceful an occupation as keeping books or selling ribbons, were indulging in the contemplation of his own gigantic prowess and brain power. All that is gone now. In only the most obscure shops in Chicago can a man be photographed in an attitude expressive of the strength and majesty of the demigod.

Photographers of today say that it used to be necessary to say "Look pleasant, please," because the assumption of the attitudes suggested by the photograph man made it impossible for the sitter to look pleasant unless he was ordered to do so.

That is the respect in which the photographs of today differ distinctly from those of the past. Then it was all a case of compulsion. Now the sitter is given credit for the possession of faculties of his own, and he is permitted to assume those poses that he likes well. In the old days the aim was to make most of the pictures alike. The actor and the writer had to be photographed with his head in one of his hands or intent upon the pages of a book. Some actors wanted to go down to posterity looking anxiously out of the studio window as if seeking the arrival of fame or a letter carrier with money.

Authors thought that the casual observer of their counterfeit presentations would not know they were real authors unless they were posed as if caught in the act—with paper before them and their pen poised as if to write. Lecturers were snatched out to the time exposure holding a sheet of paper in their hands, this rarely beautiful pose giving the effect of a lecturer saying "thirdly" or "fifthly." When a young man and his sweetheart were taken it was against the rules for them to be any farther than half a foot from each other. The young man's hand must rest on the young woman's shoulder, and if she be sitting she must look up into his face with an expression of ineffable trust and confidence. His shoulders must be swelled out as if he were able to defeat the honorable James Jeffries if he so desired. Pictures in evening clothes were also correct. The production of one of them was conclusive proof that the sitter owned a suit of dress clothes, and it was not so long ago that this evidence was a sign of great moral and mental as well as financial prosperity.

Now all that is gone. The photographer seeks to secure only a life-like picture of his patron. He makes no request to "hold the head up a little higher" or to "look intently at the card I hold in my hand."

All that he tries to get is a picture that expresses the individuality of the sitter, and he puts no chains of conventionality upon one who looks poorly in them. The day of the armful of lilies has gone by. That for a long time was a favorite pose. A girl would be seen (in a picture, of course) standing at the edge of a wheat field holding in her arms a bundle of flowers as if they grew just inside among the wheat. Picture-takers who say that now there is as much art in a photograph poorly posed and properly taken as there is in an oil painting now refuse to let sitters handicap themselves by getting into positions that would be laughed at if assumed in real life.

That has come to be the test in Chicago. If a pose is suggested that would create deprecating comment in the real world the photographer, unless he is taking a costume or a character picture, rejects it. If a man or a woman wants his or her picture taken in street clothes the picture man insists that he or she stand or sit as he or she would if not in a studio.

There are what are known as "drawing-room pictures" and "street pictures." With them it is not necessary to say: "Look pleasant, please." Rather the admonition of the present day photographer is to "look natural, please." Among patrons of the galleries these pictures are the ones most in demand. Every picture man would rather take one of this sort than a

picture that does not look characteristic of the sitter.

Among the other changes which have taken place in the course of photography is the decrease in the demand for babies posed as cherubs. This is not done any more as much as it used to be. As it is with adults it has come to be with babies. The thing that is sought is a characteristic picture—not a stilted composition in which the baby, garbed as an uncomfortable angel, is made to suffer because its parents or the photographer want a "look pleasant, please" picture.

The day of that picture is dead. Photographers hope that it will stay so.—Chicago Tribune.

## PRODUCING DYNAMITE.

Sand Dunes of Indiana Devoted to the Explosive.

In the midst of a stretch of desolate sand dunes in Lake county, Ind., scarcely more than thirty miles from Chicago, is a spot which might well be the Mecca of the anarchist. Everywhere is sand—sand in beaches, hillocks, ridges, and hills—and out of these drifting, shifting heaps rises smoke from the stacks of one of the largest plants in the country devoted to the manufacture of dynamite.

It is a plague spot to those who look upon it from afar, but to those whose duty takes them into mixing houses, nitrotrators, acid-works, packhouses and magazines in the plant of nearly five hundred acres it is a place where wages are good, where employment is steady, and where—even through the atmosphere of unceasing watchfulness and care—the spirit of gossip and laughter and song may find its vent.

But watchfulness and care on the part of men have not sufficed to reassure the builders of such a plant for profit. Each building is separated from the others by wide spaces, in which sand embankments have been heaped as a further precaution against a possible explosion in one building communicating itself to another. Several tramway lines connect these structures, however, making the wide distances of small consequence in the matter of time. The whole plant is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, thus minimizing the dangers of fire, and, with these general precautions the studied carefulness of employees in every department of the work is the price of safety in this ever-menacing occupation of dynamite making.

As might readily be conceived, the machinery adapted to the manufacture of dynamite, nitroglycerine in perfection. It has grown by steps almost as cautious as those by which the chemist has come to a knowledge of what will happen when he mixes two substances in a mortar. In the early days of chemistry the stroke of a pestle in a mortar has sent a laboratory up in smoke or blown it to fragments for idle winds. Today a chemical laboratory is a good fire risk, and the time may come when even a factory making dynamite will be allowed a site in a city block. That time has not yet come, however.

Nobel discovered dynamite in 1867—a discovery, however, which simply made nitro-glycerine portable with comparative safety and capable of being exploded in a dry state. A box of dynamite may be thrown from any height or may sustain a violent shock without explosion. It is much safer than gunpowder when all possible conditions of shipment and storage are considered.

In the beginning dynamite was made by saturating wood pulp, sawdust or charcoal with nitro glycerine. Later it was found that yieselquhar, a silicious earth, spongy and compressible, was the best agent for its absorption. It absorbs larger quantities of the liquid and holds it against evaporation. In this form dynamite freezes easily, and it hardens past working at 42 degrees; or, being warmed to 60 degrees or above, however it regains its full force. In small quantities it may be burned without danger; in large bulk, however, it is likely to explode while burning. To explode it special detonating caps are used in the cartridges.

## A Boundary Discussion.

The location of the 100 parallel of longitude, which forms the boundary line between Texas and Oklahoma, has been the cause of much discussion during the past two decades, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Washington University has been particularly interested in the dispute, as its observatory has been used as a base, and also two persons from this university have made determinations at different points on the line. In 1891 Professor H. S. Pritchett located the line near Childress, Tex., at the instance of the State of Texas. In 1889, Mr. John J. Lichter located a monument at Higgins, Tex., for Austin capitalists. As none of this work since the original location of the line in 1853 by Jones and Brown has been done under the direction of the Federal Government, and in order to set at rest controversies that have arisen the United States General Land Office has decided to establish a monument at the intersection of the 100th meridian with the Red River.

## The Oldest Shovel.

The oldest shovel in the United States was made for the State of Massachusetts in the early part of the nineteenth century by Oliver Ames. It was recovered from the State Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., over fifty years ago, since which time it has been in the possession of the Ames family.

## The Use of Silks.

Of the silks used in the United States, \$26,000,000 worth are imported and \$107,000,000 worth home made. The domestic silk industry employs 24,000 men, 36,000 women and 6,000 children in 483 mills, with \$81,000,000 capital.

The through trolley lines in Ohio carry passengers at a cent a mile and sometimes run as fast as sixty miles an hour.

41 upsets a bookkeeper to lose his balance.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

When an automobile record is broken something else is broken too. Nothing but a law, though.

Ping-pong has a rival in Germany called chuck-chuck. This new game is a kind of indoor curling.

Statisticians point out that war kills more people than volcanoes. But, after all, this is a pretty lame apology for a volcano.

The fact that Spain still has beef to waste in bull-fights arouses suspicion that the reports of that nation's poverty have been exaggerated.

The Automobile Club of America has itself undertaken the task of regulating speed. It takes an automobile to catch an automobile.

Manifestations of the British industrial awakening, following the alarm sounded by the American and German invasions are apparent everywhere.

In the really large successes of this matter-of-act world the men who win are those who first prepare themselves to use an opportunity, then work for and create the opportunity and seize it on the instant.

The Czar told President Loubet that armies make for a world's peace. And to show that he has the courage of his convictions Russia has invested \$210,000,000 in new fortifications. As a peacemaker the Czar comes high.

While Chamberlain is sneering at the suggestion that Great Britain is entering a period of her history of commercial and industrial subordination to the United States, Carnegie is predicting that the time is approaching when the British people will be seeking admission to the Union.

The killing of the two French airship experts the other day does not appear to have given any great encouragement to the rest of the machine fliers. Such practical illustrations of the difficulty in mastering what always must be a hazardous science are really not calculated to make even the present "professors" contemplate the future without concern.

The total vote of Oklahoma, the most populous of the Territories now seeking admission into the Union as States, was 73,000 in the election of 1900. In the same contest Delaware cast 41,000 votes, Florida 38,000, Idaho 57,000, Louisiana 69,000, Mississippi 59,000, Montana 63,000, Nevada 10,000, North Dakota 57,000, Rhode Island 56,000, South Carolina 50,000, Vermont 56,000 and Wyoming 24,000.

A new 105-foot telescope is being erected at the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, at Williams Bay, Wis., which, if successful, will mark the introduction of the methods of the physical laboratory into astronomy, and enable the astronomer to apply to the details of his work recording and measuring instruments which cannot be operated with a telescope balanced and moved by an astronomical clock.

At a recent session of the German Reichstag an absent-minded member, Herr Wichmann, created no little amusement. He was calling the roll, and upon reaching his own name he paused for a response. Naturally none came. Then he called the name more loudly, waited a few seconds and roared it out at the top of his voice. The laughter of his colleagues finally aroused him to a sense of the ludicrousness of his act, and he joined in the general hilarity.

Twenty-five million dollars spent by the American public in one year to go to the theatre. Fifteen million dollars spent in New York City alone! These are the figures for the past theatrical season, the most remarkable in extent and growth since a theatre was built in the United States. Last year many managers thought high-water mark had been reached—that it would be long before they could hope for another season as big. The total theatrical business throughout the country that year was \$20,000,000. This year exceeds it by \$5,000,000.

Detailed reports of the earthquake in Guatemala recently tell of the terrific energy which marked that seismic disturbance. Quetzaltenango, the second largest city of the Republic, was completely destroyed in ninety seconds. The few buildings that remained standing were rent from top to bottom; the killed and maimed numbered 5,000, while 40,000 were left homeless. What connection the destruction of terra firma in the Central American "fire circle" may have had with the eruptions within the volcanic ring of the Antilles remains to be demonstrated. "The awful explosion of Morne Garu on St. Vincent in 1834 was preceded by violent earthquakes in Venezuela, one of which shook the city of Caracas into ruins.

The manufacturer of furniture uses such names as "bird's-eye maple," "curly walnut," and "quartered oak" with so much familiarity that one unfamiliar with the tricks of the furniture trade might think that bird's-eye maples, and all the rest, were distinctive sorts of trees grown especially to make chamber sets and table tops. In reality these names merely indicate the manner of the cutting of maple, walnut, or oak logs. Bird's-eye maple is a veneer, produced by cutting around a log with a huge knife, beginning just under the bark. The process is like peeling an apple to the core. This thin peeling is glued to a solid piece of wood and smoothed and polished. Furniture made in this way cannot be durable. Quartered oak made by sawing a fine oak log into quarters longitudinally and saving the quarters into boards, working from the circumference. Curly walnut is the root and that part of the tree just above the ground.